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Established 1887

Austria	10 M.	Lebanon	51.00
Belgium	12 S.F.	Luxembourg	15 L.F.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
France	5 F.	Netherlands	1.25 Fl.
Germany	2 M.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Greece	10 Dr.	Portugal	10 Esc.
India	10 Ru.	Spain	16 Ptas.
Iran	10 Rials	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
Italy	1.2 L.	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Japan	100 Y.	Turkey	7.25 Liras
South Africa	10 Rand	U.S. Military (201)	50.25
U.S.	1.00	U.S. Military (202)	1.00

Today's Weather Forecast - Paris:
Temp. 64-66 (50-52). Tomorrow variable.
Temp. 63-65 (49-51). Yesterday's temp. 52-54 (39-41).
Wind: Cold with showers. Temp. 62-64 (48-50).
Precip. Probable. Yesterday's temp. 52-54 (39-41).
Sun. (HARVEST). Moderate. Rain. Showers.
Sun. 12:10 (12:30). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 64-66 (50-52).
Sun. 12:10 (12:30). Yesterday's temp. 52-54 (39-41).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

French Pushing Hard Europeans Challenge U.S. Arms Salesmen

By Denis D. Gray

BONN, Feb. 13 (AP).—Despite spectacular U.S. weapons deals in the Middle East, American arms salesmen abroad are running into all-out foreign competition for the first time since World War II.

U.S. dealers in Bonn—one of the centers of the arms business—point to French sales aggressiveness, the new strength of the West German arms industry and a contracting U.S. economy as factors in the fading of American dominance.

"The days are over when we could just go into a place and say: 'We have this radar. How many do you want?'" a U.S. military officer involved in armament supply remarked. "We are getting away from delivering a total product."

The astronomical costs of weapons systems and sensitive national eyes are encouraging a trend toward U.S.-European co-production of military hardware rather than just a one-man American show. But simultaneously, the scramble for lucrative contracts more than ever breeds fierce competition among Western allies—both in the newly rich Middle East and in Europe, where economically weakened governments carefully weigh each new defense program.

French Record

Ranked third behind the U.S. and Soviet Union in export of arms, France last year achieved a record \$3.3 billion in orders, about \$1.1 billion more than in 1973. This year, French salesmen and government leaders are out selling hard to oil-producing nations and the French Mirage F-1 jet fighter is a contender for what has been billed as the "arms deal of the century."

"When the French decide to sell a product abroad, everybody from the president on down gets behind it," says one businessman in the military electronics field. "Here in Bonn, the French ambassador will throw a party, all the right people are invited and the pitch is made." Similar remarks are made about British sales tactics.

American dealers in military hardware, themselves often accused of anything-goes salesmanship, do not offer many compliments to their French competitors. Comments on the French range from "very aggressive" to "they practice outright blackmail."

"There is a lot of talk about getting together, standardizing weapons in NATO to save money and so on. But let's face it, all, including the U.S., want to standardize on their own product," concedes an American military official. "Every country we sell abroad makes it that much cheaper to produce at home."

Liaison Group

In Bonn, the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) serves as a "liaison between U.S. industry and the German government, giving informal advice to Americans on how they should approach the Germans," according to its chief, Maj. Gen. Jack Wagstaff.

MAAG, says one American businessman, is "the chief salesman for the American arms industry," but is less driving in its sales efforts than the British or French because of competition within the U.S. defense industry itself.

Although far more receptive to U.S. weaponry than France, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Kissinger Ends Talks In Egypt And Syria

JERUSALEM, Feb. 13 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wound up talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today, had a "friendly and constructive" five-hour session with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and then went back to Israel as part of his latest Middle East mission.

Before leaving Damascus, Mr. Kissinger said that he and Mr. Assad discussed problems of peace in the Middle East and Syria's "indispensable" role. A Syrian spokesman said bilateral relations between Syria and the United States also figured high on the agenda but gave no details.

Mr. Kissinger's current mission is exploratory and he plans to return to the Middle East around March 10. A senior U.S. official said that at that time, Kissinger plans to go first to Cairo to work out details of a sizable Israeli pullback in exchange for moves by Egypt toward acceptance of the Jewish state.

U.S. officials said an agreement would involve a document signed by both Egypt and Israel and hinted that an element of the settlement would involve replacing the oil Israel would lose by giving up the Abu Rudeis oil fields.

Iranian Oil

Mr. Kissinger will confer with the Shah of Iran in Zurich on Tuesday. Iran, which has been Israel's only foreign oil supplier, apparently would agree to make up for its loss with the United States the ultimate source in the event of an emergency.

But the Israeli radio quoted informed sources as saying that, even if an agreement were reached with Egypt involving Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai, Israel would not implement the agreement immediately. If the Geneva peace conference also were to be reconvened as Russia and some Arab states have demanded.

The radio said Israel would wait until Egypt's position at Geneva became clear before it began pulling back its troops to a new line. The report said the United States was supporting the Israeli position on this point.

Although no source for the report was given, it was considered a leak by Israeli officials.

Israel reportedly has offered to withdraw up to 30 miles in Sinai and to give up the oil fields at Abu Rudeis as well as the strategic Mitla and Gidi Passes. But in return, it is insisting on tangible moves by Egypt toward an end to the economic, political and diplomatic boycott of Israel.

In Cairo, Mr. Kissinger said he and President Sadat had "made some progress in clarifying the issues and indicating the direction in which a solution should be found." He called the talks "very positive."

Mr. Sadat said he and Mr. Kissinger "made a survey of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



BREZHNEV IS BACK—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev making his first public appearance in seven weeks last night at a Kremlin reception for Harold Wilson.

Ending 7-Week Seclusion A Robust Brezhnev Greets Wilson

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Leonid Brezhnev, smiling and looking fit, emerged today from seven weeks of seclusion to greet British Prime Minister Harold Wilson when he arrived at the Kremlin on an official visit.

With a robust appearance and a few jokes, the Soviet party chief deftly demolished much of the speculation that had mounted about his physical and political health since he was last seen in public Dec. 24, although he offered no immediate explanations since Mr. Wilson last came here in 1968.

At precisely 6 p.m., Mr. Brezhnev, wearing three Soviet medals on his dark suit, strode into St. Catherine's Hall carrying a red leather portfolio that indicated he would lead the Soviet delegation at the talks with the British.

He exchanged quips with Mr. Wilson, who had arrived only two hours earlier on his 19th visit to the Soviet Union.

"I'm very glad to see you."

"You're looking well," Mr. Wilson said, according to British correspondents who were allowed into the hall. "Were you resting?" he asked Mr. Brezhnev directly.

"I will tell you later," the Soviet leader replied with a wave of his hand, and asked: "Have you had a good journey?" He then escorted Mr. Wilson to the conference table.

The sudden appearance of an ebullient Mr. Brezhnev enlivened what was otherwise expected to be a routine formal visit, the first here by a British head of government since Mr. Wilson last came here in 1968.

"You are looking younger than when I last saw you," Mr. Brezhnev told Mr. Wilson after their first exchange.

"It is the beer I drink," the British Prime Minister said.

"We drink mostly vodka here," the Soviet leader observed.

"I will have some from you while I am here," Mr. Wilson promised.

Then British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan looked at Premier Alexei Kosygin, who was quietly standing nearby, and remarked, "He's looking the fittest of us all."

"He has just been on vacation," Mr. Brezhnev retorted through his interpreter. "In fact, he's used up all his leave for 1975."

As the two delegations took their seats at the conference table, Mr. Brezhnev, according to a British correspondent present, watched Mr. Wilson and the British Ambassador, Sir Terence Garvey, produce their pipes.

"Does everyone in England smoke a pipe?" Mr. Brezhnev asked.

"It is not compulsory," Mr. Wilson replied.

The Soviet leader, a heavy smoker who once confessed to having a time-lock on his cigarette case, announced that "smoking is one of my faults"—and lit up a cigarette. Then the two sides plunged into their initial round of private discussions.

Expulsion of Russians

With Mr. Brezhnev leading the Soviet delegation at the conference table, the Kremlin seemed clearly willing to set aside the incident that had cast relations between the two countries into an abrupt chill—the collective expulsion of 103 Soviet diplomats from Britain on spying charges in 1971.

Mr. Wilson told newsmen on his arrival this afternoon that, "after a period of some difficulties," he trusted that "warm and constructive cooperation" had been restored. He said he hoped his five-day visit would "mark a new phase in Soviet-British relations."

Western diplomatic sources said they did not expect any major developments to emerge from Mr. Wilson's visit. But a reference by Tass tonight to the discussion of "consolidation of peace and security" in Europe suggested that Mr. Brezhnev was prodding Mr. Wilson into joining the Kremlin's call for a rapid summit-level wrap-up of the European security talks.

35-Nation Talks

With French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and some other Western leaders having consented, the British are among the last holdouts at the 35-nation talks, which have been delayed by Western insistence upon fuller discussion of confidence-building measures, exchange of ideas and human contacts.

The sources identified other issues for discussion here as the stalled Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of forces in Central Europe, the Middle East, disarmament, the world economic situation and bilateral trade.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Turkish Cypriots Form a Republic In North of Isle

NICOSIA, Feb. 13.—Turkish-Cypriot leaders today proclaimed the northern 40 per cent of Cyprus, occupied by the Turkish Army, to be a separate autonomous republic until such time as the Greek Cypriots agree to a federal republic of Cyprus.

"This is not a unilateral declaration of independence," Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş said after the announcement. "We have reconstructed our internal administration to be ready for the birth of a federal state and the Greeks have already accepted the concept of a federal state."

But a Greek-Cypriot official said: "The Turks, with the backing of troops and tanks, have effectively partitioned Cyprus."

A Turkish-Cypriot announcement said Mr. Denktaş was "unanimously elected" as head of the new state.

Archbishop Makarios, 61, whom the Turkish Cypriots have refused to recognize as Cyprus President since his return to the island Dec. 7, summoned a special meeting of the Cabinet and his top advisory body, the National Council, to discuss the move.

Joint Session

The leaders of the Turkish-Cypriot minority announced their decision at the end of a joint meeting of the Turkish-Cypriot council of ministers and legislative assembly. Neither of these bodies is recognized by the Makarios government.

After the session, the Cyprus government asked for an urgent meeting late today of the UN Security Council, to consider the situation. An official statement said the Turkish action "dealt a heavy blow" to the peace talks between the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities for a peaceful settlement of the Cypriot problem. The decision was taken jointly with the British government.

A spokesman for the United Nations, which has had a peacekeeping force on Cyprus since 1964, said Mr. Denktaş indicated he intends to continue intercommunal talks with Cypriot leader Glafkos Clerides despite the Turkish-Cypriot action.

In Athens, Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis said the Turkish-Cypriot decision was a "threat to peace in the area." "The Greek government," he added, "considers the act arbitrary, illegal and in contradiction of international treaties and resolutions."

In Jerusalem, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger tonight deplored the Turkish-Cypriot action and said the United States remained committed to the Nicotian government.

Mr. Kissinger during his latest Middle East mission, said Washington regretted "some of the recent circumstances" that have interrupted negotiations between Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot leaders.

"We would like to stress that it is in the interest of all parties to return to the path of negotiations," he said. "The United States will make every effort to encourage a peaceful solution."

British government officials were described as "cool" to the Turkish-Cypriot decision but there was no official comment.

Britain, along with Greece and Turkey, is a co-guarantor of a 1960 treaty that made Cyprus an independent nation within the British Commonwealth.

Turkish Premier Said Imrak, speaking in Ankara, said the proclamation was not directed against the independence of Cyprus. "There is no question of partitioning the island or of realizing Enosis"—the union of each island with Turkey or Greece—he said.

Diplomatic observers in Ankara were inclined to see the Turkish announcement as a veiled reply (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Rauf Denktaş.

Could Be 3d Woman in a Cabinet Post Mrs. Hills Selected as Chief of U.S. Housing, Urban Unit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—President Ford will nominate Mrs. Anderson Hills to be secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the White House announced today. If confirmed, she would be the third woman to hold a cabinet post.

Mrs. Hills, 41, an assistant secretary general, will succeed Lynn, according to White House press secretary Ron Nessen. Mr. Lynn was sworn in after this week as director of Office of Management and Budget.

Asked whether her sex was a factor in her selection for the 300-year position, Mr. Nessen replied: "It was not."

Her appointment ran into immediate opposition from Sen. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., chairman of the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee.

White House Reply

While Carla A. Hills is obviously an able and intelligent woman, she has absolutely no own qualifications, experience background to become secretary of HUD," Sen. Rostenkowski said.

Mr. Nessen countered that Mrs. Hills heads a task force in the Department's Civil Division which prosecutes housing cases and "does have some knowledge of the kind of blunders she will face when she is HUD."

He said also that she would direct a team of assistant secretaries fully familiar with housing.

The President appointed her because she is a highly competent lawyer and an extremely competent administrator," Nessen said.

He said that the President intends to pick the best people he can for his administration and that Mrs. Hills was the best choice for this job.

Other women: Cabinet members have been Frances Perkins, secretary of Labor in 1933, and Sta Culp Hobby, Secretary of State, Education and Welfare in 1953.

Mrs. Hills is a former assistant U.S. attorney in Los Angeles and a former president of Women Lawyers' Association.

She is an honor graduate of Stanford University who later died at Oxford and obtained a law degree from Yale, where she ranked 20th in her class of 1948.

Mrs. Hills is married to Rod-

Schlesinger Defends Use Of Ex-GIs to Train Saudis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said yesterday that there is no improper involvement in a government contract with a private corporation to provide training to internal security forces in Saudi Arabia.

He said it is "in fulfillment of the basic objectives of U.S. foreign policy to improve relations with nations of the Middle East and see that their security is enhanced."

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has announced his intention to "get the facts" on a \$76.9-million Defense Department contract with Vinnell Corp. of Los Angeles, using Saudi Arabian money, to train the Saudi National Guard for security tasks, including the protection of oil wells.

Mr. Schlesinger told reporters that "the procedure is not novel." He said there have been arrangements with other countries in which civilians have been used for military training.

Ex-GIs Recruited

He said the Vinnell contract, for which the firm is recruiting former U.S. soldiers, "is one of several consultative arrangements agreed to in 1974" in security, energy and technical areas.

In the case of the training of helicopter pilots in Iran by former U.S. Army aviators recruited by Bell Helicopter International, Mr. Schlesinger said Iran preferred to deal directly with the contractor, Saudi Arabia, he said, preferred to use the Defense Department as an agent.

He emphasized that Saudi Arabia is paying for the services. Mr. Schlesinger spoke to newsmen at the Capitol after testifying in closed session of the Senate Defense Appropriations subcommittee at the start of hearings on the Pentagon's \$92.8-billion budget for fiscal 1978.

Meanwhile, Pentagon spokesman William Beecher told reporters there is little basic difference between U.S. training in war zones is provided to foreign forces by Americans in uniform or by civilian contract specialists.

Mr. Beecher said the Defense Department does not regard as mercenaries the former U.S. soldiers hired by the Vinnell Corp. to train the Saudis.

"They're not involved in any fighting or potential fighting in any of these countries," he said.

Little Difference

Mr. Beecher acknowledged that the technique of using hired specialists under the Vinnell contract is somewhat different than in other cases. "But in terms of the basic difference of training countries that get equipment from the United States in use of that equipment, whether it is by military personnel or by civilian personnel, it is not all that different," he said.

He noted that Mr. Schlesinger's latest report to Congress said the United States is urging the Iranian and Saudi Arabian governments to hire U.S. technicians "to the greatest extent possible" to reduce the need for U.S. military advisers at a time when the Pentagon is trying to make more economical use of manpower.

Soviet President Proposes Widening of Détente Effort

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (NYT).—President Nikolai Podgorny asserted yesterday that the Soviet Union was prepared to take "new practical steps" to improve relations with the United States, France, West Germany and other Western nations.

The Soviet President, in an article in Izvestia, the government newspaper, also said that the purpose of the new steps would be to spread détente to "the military field" as well as to political and economic spheres.

His statement did not elaborate on the steps or indicate whether the Soviet Union was preparing specific proposals, for example, at the nuclear arms limitation talks under way with the United States in Geneva. But his words represented the most authoritative recent confirmation of Soviet policy on détente with the West.

Mr. Podgorny—one of the most important members of the ruling Politburo, but not so powerful as Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader—also praised Western nations for their role in defeating Nazi Germany in World War II. His words and tone were in contrast to those expressed in recent Soviet press articles tending to demean the efforts of the Western Allies in the defeat of Germany.

Mr. Podgorny's article was described as the first in a series of commentaries by Soviet and foreign officials devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Allied victory in World War II.

He wrote that "the postwar years have shown clearly that the best battlefield is the conference table. The meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders with the statesmen of the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and other capitalist countries and the constructive agreements

Ministers of OAU Meet in Ethiopia; Firing in Asmara

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—The Organization of African Unity today opened a regular Council of Ministers meeting, overshadowed by the virtual civil war in Ethiopia's Eritrea Province.

In Asmara, residents reported small-scale fire for about 15 minutes, and a powerful explosion, in the south of the city. It was not immediately known exactly where the engagement had taken place. Asmara's airport is on the southern outskirts. After fierce fighting in the city last Monday, the city had been quiet and there were signs that life was returning to normal earlier this week.

The OAU meeting's 33-point agenda is dominated by budgetary and administrative matters.

Since the protracted conflict over Eritrea—a federal state with a large degree of autonomy before it was made a province of Ethiopia in 1963—erupted in virtual civil war late last month, at least 1,850 persons have died there, informed sources said.

Most of Rebel Police Force Surrenders in Madagascar

TANANARIVE, Madagascar, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Most of the insurgent police troops, held responsible for the murder of President Richard Ratsimandrava Tuesday, surrendered today after sharp fighting before a planned general attack on their camp.

Members of the 400-man special police units fled out of the besieged Antanimora camp, built by the French during the colonial era, shortly after 9 a.m. after a nightlong exchange of fire with strong loyalist forces encircling them.

Walking out of their camp behind a truck flying a white flag of surrender, the rebels were taken to Fort Duchesne, while a few of their number, who turned down what was called the last ultimatum to surrender, continued to resist in a remote building of the gray-walled Antanimora camp.

The 19-man military junta under Gen. Gilles Andriamahazo won the insurgents' capitulation after an appeal promising safe conduct to their commander, Col. Brechard Rajasonarison. Gen. Andriamahazo, in a radio appeal, said there had been enough bloodshed in the latest political upheaval on the island. He promised lenient treatment to the insurgents.

Stocks in N.Y. At New Volume

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP).—Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange soared to an all-time record of 35.16 million shares today, with big-block trading indicating that institutions were buying heavily. The previous record of 32.13 million shares was set last Jan. 27.

Prices generally rose, but the advance in the Dow industrials was cut near the close on profit-taking. Story Page 7.

Congressmen to Visit Cambodia, S. Vietnam at Ford's Suggestion

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—A bipartisan Senate-House delegation will go to South Vietnam and Cambodia in the next few weeks at President Ford's request, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today.

Mr. Nessen said that the administration and congressional leaders still were putting together a delegation of about 20 to make on-the-scene assessments and report their findings to Mr. Ford and Congress.

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford suggested that the inspection tour "would perhaps give them a more realistic view" of the aid needs of South Vietnam and Cambodia and the proper U.S. role in Southeast Asia.

There is strong congressional opposition to a request by the President for a supplemental aid appropriation of \$300 million for South Vietnam. Asked if Mr. Ford might amend the request if the delegation concludes that it is unwarranted after visiting Saigon and Phnom Penh, Mr. Nessen said, "He certainly will listen to what they come up with."

Rail Strike Strands Commuters in London

LONDON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Railroad signalmen seeking more pay began a 24-hour strike today, forcing cancellation of hundreds of trains and causing delays for thousands of commuters.

Police reported numerous traffic snarls and subway trains were jammed at rush hour with extra passengers.

Leftist Alliance Shaky

Mitterrand Refuses to Reply To Communist Chief's Attack

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 13 (UPI).—François Mitterrand, leader of the Socialist party, today refused to answer a direct personal attack on him made three days ago by Communist party leader Georges Marchais.

With their leftist alliance now practically at the point of rupture, Mr. Mitterrand said at a hastily called news conference that he would make "no personal criticism of the Communist party leadership," although he added that the Communists were trying to provoke him.

Mr. Marchais' attack on Mr. Mitterrand at a news conference Monday brought Socialist-Communist relations to their lowest point since the presidential elections in May. Their successful alliance in the elections took Mr. Mitterrand to within 1.4 per cent of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in the runoff.

At his news conference Monday, just three days after leaving the hospital where he had been treated for a "coronary incident," Mr. Marchais accused the Socialists of drifting to the right and of secretly trying to

break the alliance to join forces with the government.

Accused of Demagoguing

He accused Mr. Mitterrand of becoming "more and more sure of himself and dominating" in his relations with the Communists. The wording was the same as that used by Gen. de Gaulle in 1957 to condemn the Socialists after the six-day war.

The increasingly violent Communist attacks on the Socialists have led many observers to believe that the Communists are actively seeking a split so that they will become the sole significant opposition force in the country. The alliance served them well enough leading up to the presidential elections, but with no national elections scheduled now before 1978, the Communists appear to want to take their distance.

Recent polls have shown that the Socialists would win more than 30 per cent of the votes in legislative elections, cutting into Communist strength. Such a figure would put them well ahead of the Communists, who usually score around 20 per cent.

Establishment In Italy Seeks Role for Reds

ROME, Feb. 13 (NYT).—A former premier says privately: "The Communist party is one of the great popular forces in our country."

Like most of his fellow Christian Democrats, the former government leader rejects bringing the Communists into the national government now, but he concedes the need for a "dialogue" with them.

The Italian establishment is groping for a new relationship with the Communist party, and this is the dominant political theme here in 1975.

The rising influence of organized labor is, at least indirectly, enhancing the role of the Communist party.

Quite a few Italians seem convinced that Communist participation in the central government is inevitable and only a matter of time. An elementary school teacher who just applied for a Communist party membership card explained: "I never cared for Marxism, but it doesn't harm me now if I'm known as a Communist, and it may do me a lot of good later."

Regional Elections

Regional elections are to be held across Italy in May or June. If the Christian Democrats, the nation's largest party, go on losing ground as they did last year, the entire system of governing Italy may change.

The Christian Democrats, backed by the Roman Catholic Church, used to win 40 per cent or so of the votes in election after election, and they have dominated the moderate coalitions that have governed the nation. But in May, the Christian Democrats suffered a humiliating defeat when Italians in a referendum overwhelmingly rejected their attempt to outlaw divorce, which had been legalized in Italy in 1970.

The Christian Democrats had misread the nation's mood and neglected to grasp recent transformations in Italian society.

The dominant party is again embroiled in a nationwide controversy touching on ethical values and human rights. It is opposing the mounting pressure for liberalization of Italy's strict ban on abortion, and it may again be misjudging the prevalent mood. All 22 governments in the last 29 years have been headed by Christian Democratic premiers.

Remarkable Stability

"Taken one by one, our cabinets may look shaky and weak," a high bureaucratic said recently. "As a whole the system has given Italy three decades of remarkable stability. Governments come and go, but the faces in them are always the same." Another Italian added: "Only the faces now look gray and tired."

The present Premier, Aldo Moro, was foreign minister in the preceding cabinet, which was headed by Mariano Rumor. Now Mr. Rumor is Mr. Moro's foreign minister, and nobody would be surprised if they again exchanged roles after the next government crisis, which may occur any day.

The Communist party won 27.2 per cent of the votes in the last national election, in 1973, and appears to have advanced since then. Its leadership insists that it can substantially contribute to solving Italy's grave problems and should no longer be kept out in the cold.

New Danish Premier To Fight Joblessness

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Denmark's new Premier, Social Democrat Anker Joergensen, took power today with a firm pledge to fight rising unemployment and seek political stability after a monthlong parliamentary crisis.

The 51-year-old former union leader, who headed a Social Democratic minority government from 1972 to 1973, had his new 16-member minority Cabinet sworn in by Queen Margrethe at Amalienborg Castle.



White-haired Seni Pramoi is surrounded by newsmen and well-wishers after becoming Thailand's premier.

Hits U.S.-Pakistan Arms Move

Mrs. Gandhi Notes Progress, Rejects Criticism of India

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Indira Gandhi is buoyant about the future of India's democracy and angrily dismisses foreign and domestic criticism that the nation is floundering.

The Prime Minister says that India will outdistance China and that India's links with the Soviet Union are strong.

A decision by the United States to sell arms to Pakistan once again would make U.S.-Indian relations difficult, she said in an unusual interview, adding, "These arms have always been used

against India, not once but several times. Our young people have died. There has been unprovoked aggression on us. People feel very strongly about these matters."

But she added that she felt that India and the United States "should try and find whatever area of friendship and cooperation there can be, and then enlarge it."

The 45-minute interview took place a week ago while Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan was visiting Washington. The next day, U.S. officials said that a decision would be announced in two to three weeks on whether the embargo on the sale of American military equipment to Pakistan would be lifted, as requested by Mr. Bhutto.

Growing Fast

Mrs. Gandhi expressed blunt annoyance at criticism that India, a nation of nearly 600 million inhabitants that is growing by 13 million a year, had abandoned the idealism and hope of the 1950s and had turned cynical.

"I don't think any of these critics have really appreciated, at any time, what India has done," she said. "And if you say India has lost her way, you will tell me one country which has not."

Mrs. Gandhi, who is 57 years old and has been Prime Minister nine years, said that conditions in India had "spectacularly improved" and that "discontent sometimes grows because of the progress, because you see the change, and, therefore, you are impatient for more change."

Industrial production has tripled and agricultural production has doubled during the last two decades, she said.

No Coercion

Discussing family planning, she said, "It is an intensely personal question. You can only persuade people. You cannot coerce them in our system. We have found that where there is greater industrialization or more women working or where there are more educated women, there the family planning is more successful."

Asked whether she was annoyed when people compared India unfavorably with China, she said quietly, "Why should I be? You must wait for some time and you will see what they say later on. We have infinite patience and India is going to come out on top, let me tell you that. We have chosen a far more difficult path and a longer path, but it is a superpath."

Commenting on the view that India's relations with the Russians seemed more satisfactory than those with the United States, Mrs. Gandhi said, "Haven't they stood by us whenever we have needed any help? When we wanted to industrialize, they were the first people to help us with heavy industry. Whenever there was any war, we have not asked for their military help, but they have stood by us."

U.S. Arms Salesmen Facing Rising Foreign Competition

(Continued from Page 1)

West Germany has in recent years produced some of its own top-quality battlefield gear, including the much-praised Leopard tank and the Roland II French-German air-defense missile.

After two decades of steering clear of a large domestic arms industry, there is now a move afoot to "buy German." In January, the Defense Industry Association, an arms lobby, urged the Bonn government to carefully review each foreign defense contract and consider whether it might not, in the long run, prove cheaper to manufacture domestically. The trend is expected to continue in West Germany and elsewhere at least as long as high unemployment and other economic ills persist.

Cost-consciousness, however, has not in all cases stopped Europeans from developing weapons that could probably have come cheaper, faster and better from abroad. Production costs for such joint projects as the German-British-Italian MRCA—Multi-Role Combat Aircraft—have skyrocketed, and production schedules lagged.

Despite mounting pressures, the U.S. arms business in Europe still flourishes, with sales last year amounting to more than \$2 billion. In West Germany—the largest customer—the U.S. is almost guaranteed about \$500 million annually under the "offset" arrangement, whereby German military purchases are charged against the U.S. foreign exchange cost of keeping troops in the country.

Seni Elected As Premier Of Thailand

May Have a Majority Of One in Legislature

BANGKOK, Feb. 13 (AP).—Seni Pramoi, a leader of the opposition to military dictatorship in Thailand for 30 years, today defeated a military-backed opponent to become Premier.

The 59-year-old nobleman, whose Democratic party won the largest number of parliamentary seats in the national election Jan. 26 but fell 53 short of a majority, will try to form a coalition government from the 22 parties in the lower house. A minority cabinet is likely.

With 223 of the 369 members of the lower house present, Mr. Seni got 133 votes to 52 for Chatichai Choonhavan, a diplomat and former general. The 38 other members present abstained.

Many of the absentees had walked out after Prasit Karnchanawat, the speaker of the house, closed the session to newsmen and spectators. He reopened the proceedings before the vote after more than 300 anti-military demonstrators broke down the gate in front of the parliament building and demanded admission to the session.

The jubilant demonstrators hoisted Mr. Seni to their shoulders as he left the building. His confirmation by King Bhumibol Adulyadej, a distant cousin, was considered a formality.

"I feel war," he told newsmen, "but I will feel better when I present my policy to the parliament and they accept it." He said he thought his 133 votes showed he could expect at least 135 votes, or a majority of 1, because he himself abstained and a number of his party was ill and absent.

"I'm not very comfortable with only 135 but I think I have enough support to form a government," he said. "I'd sleep better tonight if I had 200."

He said his 72 Democrats would combine their policy of "mild socialism" with the policies of a number of smaller parties that supported him to "try to bring permanent democratic rule to Thailand."

Mr. Seni said he would look for support mainly among the Social Agrarian party, which has 19 seats, the New Force party, with 12 seats, and the 18 legislators of the Social Action party, headed by his brother Kukrit.

He said he was "holding the door open" for the military-backed Thai Nation party to join his government if it can reach agreement with its leaders. The Thai Nation's 28 seats would give Mr. Seni a convincing majority. Other prospects were two Socialist parties which have 25 seats between them. But the price of their support was expected to be a firm date for removal of the 25,000 U.S. troops based in Thailand. Mr. Seni has said the situation in Indochina makes the U.S. presence necessary for Thailand's security.

Vietnamese Town Shelled Despite Lull in Fighting

SAIGON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Fighting slowed down across the country today, the second day of the Tet holiday, but Communist forces continued to shell a district town.

Dam Doi, about 185 miles southwest of here in An Xuyen Province, has been hit by rocket or mortar fire every day for the past two weeks, official reports said.

A helicopter bringing supplies to the town was hit by anti-aircraft fire today and a crewman was wounded. The aircraft landed safely.

Elsewhere, reports by field officers showed no Communist ground attacks between dawn and dusk today. The Tet holiday ends tomorrow.

In Cambodia, military sources said seven Chinese-made 107-mm rockets hit Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport, wounding a civilian.

Sources said a convoy of ships carrying food and other supplies from South Vietnam to the Red River could not sail as scheduled today "because there are not enough ships without holes" available to make the Mekong River trip.



CLOUD STUDY—Students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge filling a 20-foot mylar balloon with helium. They are preparing to launch the balloon in March and charge it with up to five million volts of electricity to study electrostatic discharges, such as lightning, between clouds and the earth to provide data for meteorological studies.

Brezhnev, Robust and Joking, Ends His 7-Week Seclusion

(Continued from Page 1) which is currently running 4 to 1 in Moscow's favor.

Both sides were also expected to define more precisely areas of cooperation covered by a 10-year economic and technical agreement signed last year.

Many foreign diplomats had been most interested in whether Mr. Brezhnev would emerge to see Mr. Wilson. Tonight, the evening news show on Soviet television dispelled similar doubts about Mr. Brezhnev among the Russian public by giving extensive coverage of the meeting of the two leaders, featuring lengthy close-ups of the healthy-looking Soviet party chief as he joked

and gestured, obviously in command of the scene.

Privately, Soviet insiders have attributed his absence to a bout of influenza or pneumonia complicated by respiratory problems. Some speculation abroad had suggested that his condition was more serious. In the last seven weeks, he reportedly received Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy briefly and attended his mother's funeral but otherwise stayed out of public sight.

When Mr. Wilson and his delegation of 39 touched down in their Royal Air Force jetliner this afternoon, they were met on the airfield by Premier Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Protocol did not require Mr. Brezhnev's presence.

Jews, Catholics in New York Will Study Divisive Issues

By Eleanor Blau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—St. Patrick's Cathedral and Temple Emanuel-El, two of the leading houses of worship in the country, have decided to spend a year discussing the problems that have strained relations between members of their faiths.

In a convocation this week attended by more than 1,200 Catholics and Jews at the cathedral and, later, at the reform temple, spokesmen announced guidelines for their planned dialogue and appealed to "all synagogues and churches in every neighborhood" to initiate similar talks.

Speaking from the high pulpit of the cathedral—the first rabbi to do so—Rabbi Ronald Sobel, spiritual leader of Temple Emanuel-El, said:

"We have begun to learn what many of our fathers never knew: namely, that theological differences and divergent views of history's meaning need not be impediments to understanding or barriers to love."

"We will maintain our differences proudly and the world will be better for it. We seek not uniformity—we plead only for unity."

Afterward, participants walked 15 blocks up Fifth Avenue to Temple Emanuel-El, at 65th St., where Msgr. James Rigney, rector of St. Patrick's, said work on the guidelines over the last few months had proved that "we can be candid with each other."

The event was sponsored by the two famous houses of worship as well as the New York regional office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the Catholic Archdiocese of New York.

The guidelines urge, among other things, frank talks on such controversial and diverse topics as Israel and abortion, and shared efforts against poverty, corruption and injustice.

Msgr. Rigney said in an interview that the guidelines were virtually completed in advance of a Vatican statement last

month on ways to improve Catholic-Jewish relations. But, he added, they were "just what the Vatican wished for."

The guidelines do mention two issues whose omission from the Vatican statement had prompted criticism from some Jewish leaders—proselytizing and Israel. However, they condemn proselytizing "in the dialogue," not in general. And the reference to Israel states only that "whatever our sentiments regarding the Middle East, the right of the citizens of Israel to live in peace is a vital concern to us all."

The guidelines noted, as a general goal, the healing of "wounds of misunderstanding" between the two faiths. Noting "distinct religious traditions" of the two faiths, the statement precludes joint worship.

(Continued from Page 1)

to the decision of the U.S. Congress to cut off American arms supplies to Turkey. It was felt that the congressional move had tended to harden Turkey's attitude toward the future of Cyprus. The proclamation was made seven months after Turkey invaded Cyprus, claiming it had to protect Turkish Cypriots after Greek-Cypriot extremists, with support of the Athens military junta then in power, ousted President Makarios.

"There is no possibility of [Turkish Cypriots] living together with the Greek Cypriots, co-founders of the Republic of Cyprus," the Turkish-Cypriot leaders declared in a separate statement.

The Turkish-Cypriot leaders said the new state was necessary because the Turkish-Cypriot community had been "continuously obstructed by the Greek Cypriots from exercising its rights under the constitution" and was "forced to live for years under unbearable conditions, deprived of all economic rights and means under threats of oppression."

It said that in "Greek-Cypriot attempts and threats in 1963, 1967 and 1974 to end the independence

Casualties in Angola

LISBON, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Several persons were killed, or injured in overnight shooting, in the Angolan capital of Luanda between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and a dissident faction, the Portuguese government news agency ANI said today.

Farm Prices To Increase 10% in EEC

Ministers Settle On a Compromise

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Agriculture ministers of the European Economic Community agreed today on an average 10 per cent increase in prices for farm products for the new harvesting year.

The decision followed a three-day session. The 10-per cent increase is an average of the various guarantee prices set by the ministers for the different farm products and for some commodities it is higher. Sugar, for example, will go up 15 per cent.

The ministers also agreed on a series of other measures such as premiums for cattle and subsidies for hill farming.

The price increases correspond with the general average proposed by the European Commission. Some countries had argued that this was too much, while others, like France, wanted more. The divergence resulted from the fact that the impact of inflation and exchange rates on production costs varies widely from country to country.

New Price List

The increases included: wheat 8 per cent; barley, 9.4 per cent; rye, 11 per cent; corn, 10 per cent; rice, 9 per cent; sugar beet and sugar, 15 per cent; olive oil, 28 per cent; soybeans, 12 per cent; tobacco, 8 to 12 per cent depending on the variety; milk, 6 per cent; and pork, 8.5 per cent.

Most of these boosts will go into effect July 1. But the milk increase was backdated to Feb. 1 with another increase in milk prices of 4.7 per cent set for Sept. 16. The pork increase was dated for Aug. 1.

For beef and calves, the ministers raised the guarantee price for use mostly for feeding livestock imports, by 8.5 per cent; and for intervention price, which governs farmers' income, by 5.5 per cent. These prices go into effect March 1.

No Agreement on PLO

DUBLIN, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Foreign ministers of the EEC failed to agree on a formula for including the Palestine Liberation Organization in political and economic talks they are planning with Arab nations.

Delegates reported that West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark remained opposed to a French proposal to have the PLO sit in on any Arab-European dialogue.

Speakers for national delegations said the issue of "PLO representation" was not precisely discussed. In private, the explained there was no formal exchange within the conference itself because it had become clear that the French proposal was unacceptable.

The ministers nevertheless authorized the Irish government, serving as community president for the first half of 1976, to go on with efforts to organize talks with the Arabs who had insisted on the PLO's presence.

Smith, Africans Hold New Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith held new talks here today with Rhodesia's black leaders.

Mr. Smith and the leaders of the African National Council (ANC) reportedly met on details of holding a proposed constitutional conference. They held their first round of talks last Wednesday.

Neither side would say what had happened at the meeting, but it was expected that the talks would lead to a new constitution.

Turkish Cypriots Establish Republic in North of Island

(Continued from Page 1)

of Cyprus, the Turkish-Cypriot community... was forced to resist such attempts at the expense of great sacrifice."

Seventy per cent of the island's agricultural and mineral wealth is based in the Turkish-controlled area. Latest figures list 100,000 Turkish Cypriots in the northern portion of the island. The displaced 200,000 Greek Cypriots are in the south.

The Greek Cypriots are 12 with the central mountain range and state forests and vineyards. They control only 35 per cent of the total arable land. The rich Morfou and Mesaoria tracts in the north.

Cyprus Minister of Finance Andreas Patsalides maintained that the Greek-Cypriot side was made up of "a small group of persons who could not exist as a free, economically viable, zone, unless the Turks surrender at least 10 magisteria, the main port and town, the resort, and the Morfou area."

2 Bomb Attempts Foiled At Rome Police Sides

ROME, Feb. 13 (UPI).—A police patrol today arrested one of two men who they said were trying to bomb a police garage.

The other man shot and wounded a policeman in a leg and escaped. Police said the arrested man, a 29-year-old Pasquale de Laurentis, told them he was hired to stage the bombing by persons he could not identify. Police said the man may have been responsible for another bombing attempt 10 minutes earlier at a police club. The bomb fuse failed.

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Continued Health Insurance Sought in U.S. for Jobless

By Nancy Hicks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—A new and controversial issue is growing with the unemployment rate is whether or not federal government should provide health insurance coverage for those who lose their jobs simultaneously lose their health insurance.

Congress, in proposed legislation, and organized labor are making their demands to have federal government institute gap coverage for unemployed persons whose health insurance fringe benefit that ends with their jobs. Since most health coverage is provided through employment, a large percentage of newly unemployed would be affected.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is looking at the issues and options to try to decide what, if anything, should be done about it.

Far More Complex

What looks like a simple solution is far more complex, said Art Altman, deputy assistant secretary of health planning in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

How do you get government in a month and turn it in a year? he offered as question raised by the pro-

posals. "Who pays for such a plan? If extra money exists, should it be put into wages or jobs or what?" he asked.

The unemployment rate reached 12.2 per cent of the working population in January, which means that 7.5 million persons who are seeking jobs cannot find them. The rate is expected to go higher before the year is over.

The plans are all being called "emergency" and are in no way tied to proposals for national health insurance. In fact, this emergency approach has been seen as one way of keeping labor from pushing for national health insurance legislation this year.

One of the proposals was introduced in the Senate Friday by Senators Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.; Harrison Williams, D-N.J.; Jacob Javits, R-N.Y.; and Richard Schweiker, R-Pa. They are either the chairmen or the ranking Republican members of the Health and Labor subcommittees of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Estimated Lost

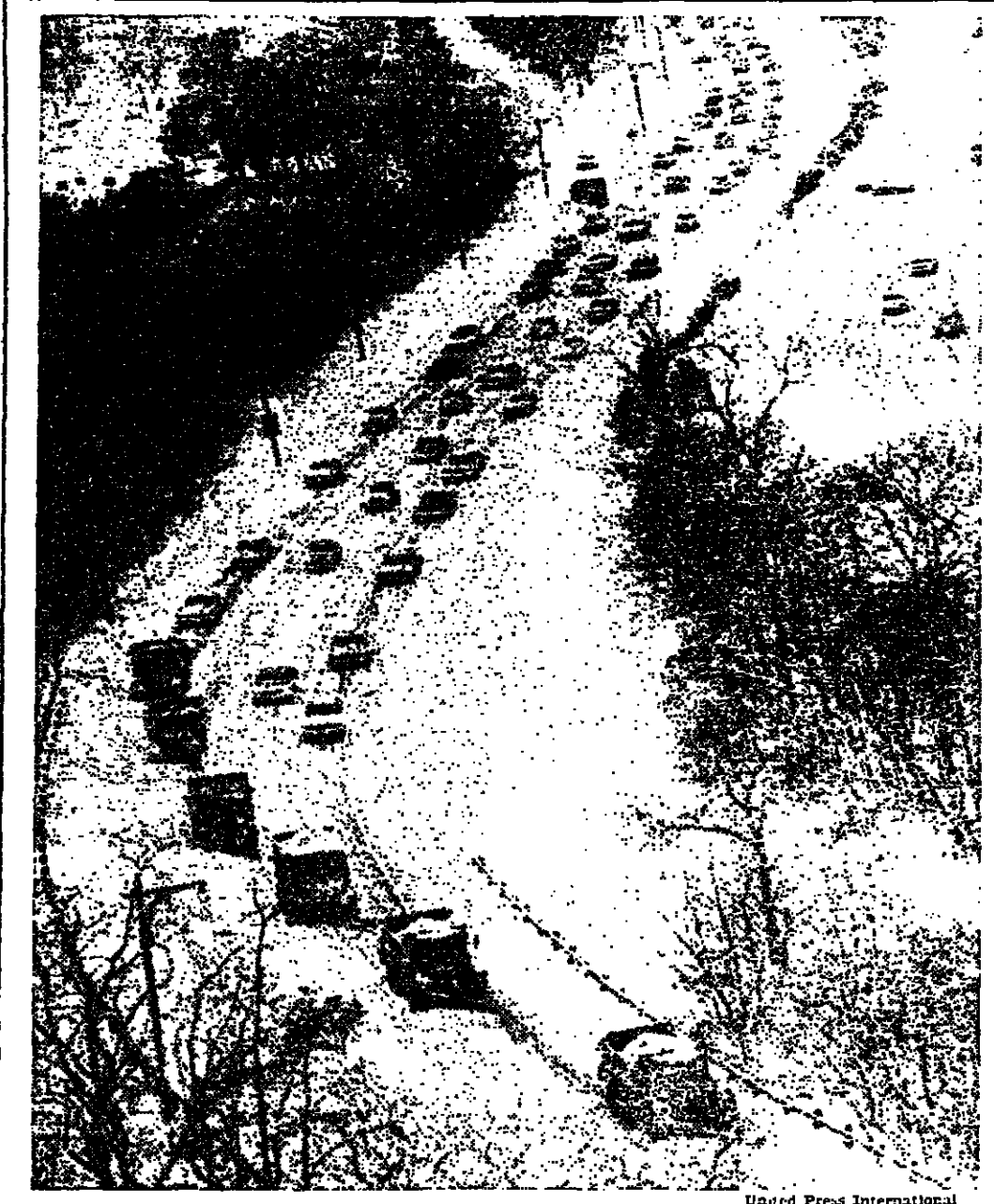
The plan calls for unemployed workers to continue, for 52 weeks, the same health coverage they had when employed. It would be paid out of the general revenues at an estimated cost of \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion a year.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, introduced an earlier bill that would extend Medicare hospital insurance benefits to persons and members of their families who are receiving unemployment insurance benefits but have no health insurance coverage. Other financing provisions would be made for visits to doctors' offices and maternal and child care.

The board of directors of the AFL-CIO endorsed the principal of health insurance coverage for the unemployed at its meetings in January but has not yet endorsed a plan, a spokesman said. That would be done at the Executive Council meeting in Miami next week, he said.

The American Hospital Association, whose member hospitals stand to lose a great deal of money if a large segment of the population is uninsured for illness, has endorsed, in principle, emergency coverage, although no final plan has been formulated.

Most unemployed persons do not qualify for Medicare, the existing federal health coverage for the poor, because eligibility is determined in each state and most states only allow welfare recipients to receive the benefits.



SNARLED BY SNOW—Six snowplows clearing the way for lines of cars on a super-highway on Long Island after seven inches of snow fell on metropolitan New York.

U.S. Dropping Watergate Probers Subpoena Atlantic Oil Drilling Plan

By Gladwin Hill

TRENTON, N.J., Feb. 13 (NYT).—Threatened with court action by New Jersey and New York to block its offshore oil leasing program, the Department of the Interior yesterday withdrew an invitation to oil companies to designate mid-Atlantic coast drilling sites they might want to bid on.

The formal call for "tract nomination," an early phase in the leasing process, was published Tuesday in the Federal Register.

It quickly provoked a declaration by Gov. Brendan Byrne of New Jersey that the state would sue if necessary to force Interior Secretary Rogers Morton to honor a prior agreement to defer tract nominations until the Supreme Court ruled in a dispute between Atlantic coast states and the federal government over certain offshore boundaries.

New York's commissioner of environmental conservation, Ogden Reid, said in Albany that New York was poised to join New Jersey in the suit. Mr. Morton had contended that the deferment agreement had been abrogated, as a practical matter, by the energy crisis.

The Interior Department, in its increasingly beleaguered program to lease millions of acres on the outer continental shelf on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, has portrayed the program as a long-range palliative for the national fuel shortage.

The invitation covered the so-called Baltimore Canyon area, extending from 40 miles off Cape May, N.J., to the Maryland-Virginia border. Tract nominations off Southern California and Alaska were called for last year.

The leasing program, intensively pushed by the oil industry, has evoked mounting opposition from coastal states, angry because they have little part in the planning, and from conservationists and citizens alarmed about the possibility of oil spills and other environmental, social and economic impacts of large-scale maritime oil production.

The Interior Department's reversal was announced in Washington by Assistant Secretary Royston Hughes.

Ex-Hospital Ship Junkyard-Bound

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13 (AP).—The Hope, a World War II hospital ship brought out of retirement in 1960 to bring American medical aid to developing nations, began its last trip this week, bound for the junkyard.

The ship, which was retired 18 months ago and was recently sold for scrap, left the Philadelphia Naval Base, pulled by an ocean-going tug, for a Brownsville, Texas, dismantling firm.

For 13 years, the Hope carried doctors and supplies around the world, treating illnesses and teaching local persons modern medicine. It could not continue to operate because of age and high fuel and labor costs.

4 Die in Spain Blast

UTRILLAS, Spain, Feb. 13 (UPI).—An explosion in a coal mine yesterday killed four men and injured five, Utrillas Mine Co. officials said.

Watergate Probers Subpoena Democratic Finance Records

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—The Watergate special prosecution force has subpoenaed finance reports of the Democratic party for 1970 and 1971 in a grand jury investigation into possible violation of a campaign reporting law.

The Democratic party chairman, Robert Strauss, and a spokesman for the Watergate prosecutors declined comment yesterday on the investigation. Mr. Strauss also declined a reporter's request to view copies of the subpoenaed documents, which are no longer public.

The subpoenaed reports cover the period in which Mr. Strauss, who was then party treasurer, accepted a \$50,000 cash gift from Ashland Oil, Inc. The oil company admitted last year that the money was an illegal corporate donation.

Strauss Explanation

Mr. Strauss has said he was unaware of the illegal nature of the gift. He also has said he did not disclose the identity of the donor in public reports that he filed at the time and that he lumped it instead under unitemized miscellaneous contributions.

The Corrupt Practices Act, which was in force at the time, required that political committees disclose publicly the names and addresses of all donors of \$100 or more. Mr. Strauss has said he felt the \$50,000 gift had come originally from many donors who each gave less than \$100, and so he did not feel obliged to report the source.

No further prosecution can be brought for the illegal \$50,000 gift itself because on New Year's Day, a new law shortened the statute of limitations on such matters from five years to three. Ashland said the gift was made sometime before February 1973, putting it out of reach now.

However, any violation of the reporting requirements of the Corrupt Practices Act may still be prosecuted if it occurred within the last five years.

Heartbeat Found Faster in Infants Of Blacks in U.S.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13 (AP).—A study by a team of Pittsburgh scientists shows that black infants have more rapid heartbeats than white infants, which could explain why blacks are more susceptible than whites to high blood pressure.

The results of the study by Dr. Joseph Schachter of the Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center and three of his colleagues was published in the Journal of Psychosomatic Medicine.

Blacks have been shown to be more susceptible than whites to high blood pressure, generally considered a result of increased stresses faced by blacks in a white-oriented society.

Dr. Schachter and his colleagues say their findings "constitute, to our knowledge, the first report of heart-rate differences in black and white infants at birth."

Much of the research was conducted at Magee Women's Hospital. The heart rates of 78 black and 68 white babies were compared on the second day after birth and again on the third day.

Friend's Project 'Extravagant' Humphrey-Backed Aid Plan In Africa Criticized in Study

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (WP).—A special \$3-million foreign-aid authorization that Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., originated on behalf of a friend's project in Africa has been criticized in a government investigation as "extravagant."

The report by the office of Webster Todd Jr., inspector general of foreign assistance at the State Department, said congressional directives had placed the Agency for International Development "in an extraordinarily difficult position." The report urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which Sen. Humphrey is a member, to reconsider its orders to AID.

The project is the Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI), the foreign arm of a Philadelphia-based job-training project which opened dozens of centers all over the United States in the 1960s as part of an anti-poverty program. The overseas projects were started in Ghana and Nigeria in 1970 and in Kenya and Ethiopia in 1973, under grants from AID. The system was originated by the Rev. Dr. Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia. Sen. Humphrey described Dr. Sullivan this week as a "dear friend."

Humphrey Replies

However, Sen. Humphrey said that at the time he was helping make up the fiscal 1975 foreign-aid bill last fall he had no adverse information from AID concerning OICI's African programs. Sen. Humphrey said he had told Mr. Todd that "nobody was trying to force AID to do something they shouldn't do."

A Humphrey aide said that part of the difficulty may have resulted with AID's withholding of adequate support from a U.S. organization with little foreign experience.

"Nobody wants to fund an extravagant organization," he said. "But we want job training in Africa. It should be part of development assistance."

Sen. Humphrey said that he had originally wanted a \$4.5-million authorization, because he was disappointed with the U.S. government's neglect of innovative programs in Africa.

If the federal government can't find work to do in Africa, we ought to close up shop," he said.

The Todd report criticized a number of aspects of the OICI operation. It said the programs in Kenya and Ethiopia had generated little local financial support.

It also found a "disproportion-

ate" level of staffing in the Philadelphia office, with 17 AID-financed staffers there supporting 26 Americans and 59 foreign nationals in Africa.

The report found that Congress had directed \$3 million for OICI for the rest of the fiscal year and added that it would require only \$1.6 million to fund existing programs, including major increases in Kenya and Ethiopia.

"The inspector general believes that Kenya and Ethiopia should be phased out, not increased," the report stated. "Thus, even a \$1.6-million level for fiscal 1975 would be extravagant, in our opinion."

The report concluded that, "in programming expenditures at an artificial \$3-million level, AID may make commitments which

Park Hails Vote Although Support Off 20% From '72

SEOUL, Feb. 13 (AP).—President Chung Yee Park today termed the endorsement of his policies in a referendum "a valuable decision on the part of the people." But the voting returns showed a drop of more than 20 per cent in public support for Mr. Park's authoritarian rule.

The government said returns from 98 per cent of the ballots cast in yesterday's referendum showed 97,056 in favor of Mr. Park's major policies, 3,328,739 opposed and 331,523 ballots invalid.

About 80 per cent of those eligible voted, so the total in favor of the President represented about 58 per cent of the 16.7-million electorate.

This was a sizable drop from the results of the 1972 referendum which endorsed Mr. Park's revision of the constitution to prolong his hold on the presidency and enlarge his powers.

The vote in his favor then was 13,863,468, or more than 80 per cent of the electorate, with 1,087,985 opposed and a 90-per-cent turnout.

The President's victory statement was conciliatory in tone. But a spokesman for the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy, a coalition of political, civic and religious bodies, predicted a crackdown on opposition leaders that, the spokesman said, would show the "dictatorial nature" of the government.



Sen. Hubert Humphrey.

are not justified on the merits... A cable from the Ethiopia AID mission said: "OICI concept not viable nor is it likely to be in foreseeable future."

According to an internal government memorandum concerning the Kenya project: "The fact that [the program] exists is neither a reflection of an indigenous demand or of the mission's responding to a crucial development need or problem."

"The project is grasping for straws with little in the way of concrete success."

The program in Kenya was for "in-service training for small-scale entrepreneurs," and in Ethiopia for banking, building trades and industrial services.

Reached by telephone yesterday, Dr. Sullivan said the investigators "don't see the full picture" and failed to give adequate credit to recent OICI successes in Nigeria and Ghana.

He said that difficulties had arisen in Kenya and Ethiopia but attributed this partly to inadequate funding by AID.

Pacific Coast Dockers Sign New Contract

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13 (AP).—A Pacific Coast dock agreement including a no-layoff clause assures "peace on the waterfront" for 2 1/2 years, bargaining chiefs say. It was signed this week, four months before expiration of the present contract.

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said a key provision prohibits layoffs for any of the 12,000 stevedores and ship clerks covered by the contract for economic, technological and other reasons.

Tripoli, Rabat Renew Tie

RABAT, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Libya and Morocco resumed normal diplomatic relations Monday after a break of nearly four years, government officials said Tuesday.

Birds Fly High In California

WALNUT CREEK, Calif., Feb. 13 (UPI).—This San Francisco Bay area community is being plagued by unken birds.

Robins and cedar waxwings, their seasonal migration path, are stopping off here nibble on ripe pyracantha berries. Gary Bogue, curator of the Alexander Lindsay Junior Museum, said the red and orange berries contain a mild toxin which affects the birds.

"They become disoriented, confused," Mr. Bogue said. "They've been flying into cars and windows. In human terms, they're drunk."

He said many local animal care facilities have been treating the birds for minor injuries. And even a "drunk" has been set up here as the birds can sleep it off, he said.

Donn Makes Accrued Pension 'Portable' for Job-Changer

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP).—Middle-aged West German workers who no longer have to worry about losing accrued company retirement benefits. A new law made these pensions "portable."

Twelve million West Germans, the nation's working force, affected by the legislation, regulates and defines company benefits for the first time. The rest of the work force is covered exclusively by West Germany's liberal social security system. Company plans are supplementary.

The improvement of company pensions act, which was adopted by parliament last month, requires employers to build up an insurance fund to guarantee retirement payments against company bankruptcies.

The law forbids companies to reduce monthly pension payments once social security payments to retired workers exceed a certain level, as had been the case.

Companies also are required to review pension payments every five years and make cost-of-living adjustments.

The primary objective is to ease cases in which German workers, mostly in white collar jobs, would lose their company pensions when they switch jobs.

Under the new definition of "vested rights," old age, death and disability pensions are guaranteed to employees who are at least 35 years of age, in the company pension plan for at least 10 years or who have completed 15 years of company employment, with three years under the pension plan.

"With 15 or 20 per cent of their pension payments coming from company plans, most Germans can look forward to retiring on about 65 per cent of their highest monthly net income," a spokesman for International Pension Consultants, a private German firm, reported. Social security normally takes care of 50 per cent of the total benefits.

High Priority

The pension reform act got high priority from the government following several highly publicized company bankruptcy cases that wiped out private old funds.

But the pension reform was bitterly criticized by the Association of German Employers, which cited higher costs and government "intrusion" into what previously had been strictly a voluntary arrangement between company and employee.

Germany has traditionally been progressive in securing workers' pensions. Occupational retirement plans were first introduced in the mid-19th century and the world's first state old age and disability benefits were introduced here in 1881.

Several European nations are planning "portable" private pension schemes similar to West Germany's.

Set in Britain

Transferability of company pensions will become compulsory in Britain in April. The law will provide that anyone with more than five years' service with a company can transfer his pension to the new employer, or leave it with the old company for payment on retirement.

In Switzerland, the principle of a "portable private pension" has already been approved in a national referendum but lawmakers are still preparing specific legislation.

The "portable" principle already exists for Swiss civil servants who transfer within the municipal, state and federal job network.

There are limited "portable plans" operating in other Western European nations.

In Belgium, for instance, private pensions are portable provided the pension contract of the employee's new company is with the same insurance firm as the old. Observers say, however, that this has not resulted in any great job mobility among those covered by the benefits.

Tokyo Gem Theft

OKYO, Feb. 13 (AP).—Burglars broke into a Tokyo jewelry shop today and fled with loot worth \$1.28 million, police reported.

750,000 chose number one

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SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

P.S. SAS is the airline of Scandinavia. Did you know Denmark produces enough food for three Denmark? One in three Swedes own a car and TV set? Norway mines coal in Spitsbergen and pumps oil from under the North Sea?

Offshore Oil Poses Problems

It may surprise some in Britain, where offshore oil casts a bright glow at the end of an economic tunnel, or Norway, which hopes its long seacoast can bring in more lucrative catches than fish, to see a number of Eastern states across the Atlantic blocking a federal attempt to begin leasing underwater oil sites. Perhaps the British can be more understanding: North Sea oil has greatly stimulated Scottish nationalism, just as the "Baltimore Canyon" with its oil potential, has stirred up new concern for states' rights in Northeastern America.

But there is a difference. Scotland very largely accepts the fact of the new oil wealth, and the nationalists hope to use it for Scottish advantage. The Northeastern states are fearful of offshore drilling as a threat to the environment. And into this is injected the issue of just how, and by whom, the undersea riches are to be controlled—whether federal sovereignty beyond the three-mile limit can be exercised without consideration for state interests inside that line.

This last problem has much in common with the global issues involved in the law of the sea, over which so many conferences have haggled. And like the international squabbles, this national American one has wheels within wheels.

Not only are the states at odds with Washington over offshore oil: There are differences among the states, and even among the counties of some of the states on the issue. For example, New York City, which contains five of the state's counties,

is troubled by the possible environmental hazards which petroleum extraction at sea would create. But it is also well aware of the huge demands its eight million inhabitants make on the available supply of energy, and wants the oil, under suitable environmental protection. But Suffolk County, at the other end of Long Island from the city, thinks primarily of its miles of beach and wants energy development concentrated on other kinds of fuel.

In other words, in a world of shrinking resources and growing demands, hard choices have to be made; risks have to be balanced off against others—shortages and high costs; experimental forms that pose new hazards, as in the case of nuclear power. Absolutism, whether put forward by environmentalists or the exponents of more energy at any price, will give no answers that are completely satisfactory.

What is encouraging about the current dispute over America's offshore oil is that it imposes a recognition of the harsh fact that there are no easy answers in today's world. The welter of sovereignties and the conflicts of interest they represent makes for delay and confusion, to be sure, and there is no reason to believe that of themselves they will produce a workable consensus or a practicable way of life. But at least they produce argument and thought, rather than the blithe exploitation of what seems the easy way—the course that has led to so many of the world's acute difficulties.

Economic Warfare...

While some Arabs talk softly about coming to terms with Israel, other Arab interests are showing no hesitation in using their new-found financial power for unabashed harassment of firms and institutions believed sympathetic to Israel. More distasteful even than current attempts at money-market blackmail is the appalling willingness of some otherwise distinguished European financial institutions to cave in to Arab demands.

Investment concerns of several Arab oil-producing countries are refusing to participate in European underwriting syndicates unless merchant banks controlled by Jewish interests are excluded. Since the firms on this apparent "black list" are among the most prominent international underwriters, their exclusion could shatter the mutual

respect on which the Western banking community depends.

After initially succumbing to the discriminatory terms of a Kuwait investment company, French financial authorities wisely recognized the implications of their earlier appeasement and postponed one of the controversial offerings. West German financial institutions have apparently refused to acknowledge the Arab pressures at all. By contrast, it was astonishing to find one of London's leading bankers claiming that his firm would not resist the Arab demands since, he said, the world financial community had become powerless before the Arabs' new wealth.

Blackmail succeeds only if the intended victim lets it succeed. To give in to these ugly and discriminatory demands will only insure ever-tighter entrapment in the politically coercive use of Arab oil money.

...Under Review

Representatives of the governments of the Arab League are scheduled to meet in Cairo later this month for a periodic review of the old Arab boycott against Israel. Ever since the start of Jewish settlement in Palestine, neighboring Arab regimes have attempted to enforce economic sanctions, not only prohibiting the most routine contacts between Israel and the Arab states but also attempting to exclude foreign companies which invest in Israeli ventures from simultaneously doing business in the Arab world. Over the decades, this boycott has often seemed more of a monument to futility than an effective economic weapon; indeed, it forces the Israelis to develop their own economy and industrial base more rapidly than they might otherwise have done.

In advance of the Cairo meetings there are signs that some Arab leaders themselves realize that they have often suffered more from the boycott than has Israel. Chase Manhattan's Mideast markets newsletter quotes an Arab planner in saying that boy-

cott restrictions "should not be allowed to interfere with the rapid growth of industrialization and the import of technology we need to build our infrastructure." Since the old sanctions retain symbolic importance to the Arab world out of all proportion to their effectiveness, it is unlikely that the boycott will be abruptly called off—at least until far more diplomatic progress has been made than is now in sight.

But a significant easing of the boycott's terms and greater flexibility in its application would give hesitant Israelis a signal of nonbelligerent intent, if that is what the Arab states wish to indicate, as Secretary of State Kissinger's renewed diplomatic efforts show some initial signs of working toward a settlement. More direct to the Arabs' own self-interest, relaxation of anachronistic restrictions would greatly speed the process of development to which they so earnestly aspire.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Changes in Spain

It is hard to resist the impression that certain irreversible changes occurred in Spain in the course of last year. Political figures of both the regime and the opposition have come out into the open, proclaiming their future intentions and even forming political associations in defiance of the law. Books on subjects or by authors hitherto proscribed have appeared on sale. The press has been openly critical of almost every aspect of the regime, and is clearly not going to abandon its new-found freedom without a struggle. Perhaps most serious of all, the working class, hard-pressed by the scissors effect of steeply rising prices and the sudden slowing down of Spain's spectacular postwar growth rate, has resorted with growing frequency and boldness to strikes and demonstrations.

—From The Times (London).

Ford's Economic Program

There has been general satisfaction with the President's decision to take purpose-oriented steps to alleviate individual situations of need, and Ford has additionally let it be known that the administration is carefully watching events and is ready to intervene if the recession goes beyond the extent indicated by present knowledge. But his efforts to gain public support for the economic program have not yet made much impression on Congress, mainly because the energy package is not looked on kindly there—especially by the majority of the opposition, which is tending to play the electioneering line, but also by many Republicans.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 14, 1900

WASHINGTON—It was announced at the conclusion of the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday that President McKinley expects soon to issue a proclamation declaring at an end the insurrection in the Philippines, at least, so far as its assuming proportions of an organized rebellion is concerned. It is a great victory for the country and for President McKinley's administration, who had promised peace.

Fifty Years Ago

February 14, 1925

WASHINGTON—Hitting back at Sen. Wilbur's assertion that capital ships are invulnerable to airplane bomb attack, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the Army Air Service, today appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs with a series of graphically striking photographs and motion pictures showing just how a ship, big or small, is at the mercy of a bombing plane.



'We Have Sort of an Accord Already—
All the Countries Agree They Want More Arms'

Mr. Kissinger's War—II

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Why is Henry Kissinger so determined to hold back the process of political change and accommodation in South Vietnam—a process that even right-wing Vietnamese want to begin? Why does he support President Thieu in his refusal to carry out the political terms of the 1973 peace agreement?

The answer goes back to the winter of 1969, when Kissinger came to Washington as President Nixon's assistant. One of the first things he did was to discuss Vietnam in a series of secret meetings with the Soviet ambassador, Anatoly Dobrynin. Marvin and Bernard Kalb disclose the meetings in their book, "Kissinger," and report that Kissinger made "veiled threats" of tough measures against North Vietnam. But they do not indicate how tough.

Kissinger told Dobrynin that the Nixon administration would not hesitate to destroy North Vietnam if necessary—necessary to preserve a non-Communist government in Saigon. He made clear that this was a basic American price for détente: The Russians would be expected to help achieve a Vietnam settlement leaving the Saigon government in power, or at least to tolerate whatever measures the Americans used.

Price Accepted

The Russians implicitly accepted that price. They were successful in bringing pressure on Hanoi for a settlement agreeable to Kissinger. But they did tolerate the roughest American measures of military escalation: the expansion of the war into Cambodia, the mining of Haiphong harbor, the bombing of Hanoi.

That background makes clear why the maintenance of a staunchly anti-Communist government in Saigon—and in Phnom Penh—matters so much to the secretary of state. He has made it a symbol of manhood in his diplomacy. If we permit a change that we told the Russians we would never permit, he reasons, they will not take us seriously on any issue.

Evidently Kissinger fears that the symbol would be in jeopardy if the Thieu government gave way to anything less than intransigence. The next step would be negotiations with the Communists, and some movement toward a political arrangement that would stop the fighting.

Salmon is too weak to negotiate now, Kissinger argues. In private he reportedly makes no pretense that the situation can really be turned around—that the Thieu regime can regain the military and political strength it had two years ago. He simply argues that we must hang on, preventing change in Saigon by whatever means for as long as possible.

Similarly, he rejected the advice of his ambassador in Phnom Penh, John Gunther Dean, to try diplomacy with the Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan, while Samphan was touring Eastern Europe.

One striking thing about the Kissinger position is how little it has to do with the wishes of the Vietnamese or the Cambodians. They must go on with a war, however destructive, because the end result of the political alternative might weaken Henry

Kissinger's diplomatic posture vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

A second notable aspect is how the commitment to a particular outcome in Vietnam and Cambodia—an outcome attainable only by perpetual war—conflicts with the image of himself that Kissinger conveyed over the years to people who opposed the war. He made them think that he wanted to end the fighting and the American role in Indochina, but that he had to contend with hawkish elements inside the administration.

The Kalb book gives examples of the dovish pose. In March, 1969, for one, at the very time of his threatening words to Dobrynin, Kissinger gave Sen. J. W. Fulbright the impression that he was "in accord with my views of the war."

After the invasion of Cambodia in 1970, he told some friends who urged him to resign in protest: "Suppose I went in and told the President I was resigning. He could have a heart attack and you'd have Spiro Agnew as president. Do you want that?" The necessary implication was that he personally shared their doubts about Cambodia. He did not. Kissinger favored that and other aggressive military actions. Whether he used the particular words attributed to him by Charles Colson in urging the bombing of December, 1972, is not known; but he did tell people at that time that the North Vietnamese only understood the application of brutal force.

There is a third striking thing about Kissinger's decision, so fateful for the people of Indochina and the United States, to make Vietnam his symbol of strength. He took the decision without consulting Congress—or even informing it of his true thinking.

He complains about legislation restricting his freedom of action. But Congress has obviously been driven to that by its feeling that this secretary of state, more than any in memory, secretly commits the country to doubtful propositions. Even when Congress does set guidelines, he is adept at slithering past them. If a law limits the use of U.S. Air Force planes and personnel in Cambodia, then the next thing you know planes have been "chartered" through a private company—without charge.

Resentment at slippery tactics and deception is catching up with Kissinger. It explains the remarkable speech made the other day by Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, a mild man and centrist Democrat. He said Congress had become part of a Kissinger "personality cult, charmed at dinner parties, dazzled by the disingenuous intellect." Only now, he said,

had Congress started to see "the errors of personal secret diplomacy and the dangers of liaisons with rotting totalitarian regimes."

The great mystery is why Henry Kissinger, with all the important things he had and has to do for the United States, chose to make a symbol of Vietnam, that graveyard of reputations. In any event, the time has come for Congress to see that American civilization is not symbolized by endless war in Indochina.

Power in Portugal

By omitting references to a variety of grave developments, James Goldborough in writing about Portugal (JHT, Feb. 5-6) presents a picture that must be considered either unacceptably glib and superficial or covertly partisan.

He ignores the flight of skilled professional people and capital. Nor does he mention the Marxist censorship of news media to suppress all unfavorable references to the Soviet Union while he scants the swelling economic role the Russians and their bloc are playing thanks to the Portuguese government monopoly on foreign trade.

After the overthrow of the Caetano regime, Gen. Spínola said, "We have not got rid of one dictatorship to replace it with another." Brave words; but that other dictatorship is being prepared and the Portuguese people will have to act with determination if this imposition is to be prevented.

T. HAYES DE SCHEFFERT, Paris.

Spain's Socialists

The reports (JHT, Feb. 5) of the wave of strikes in Spain could give rise to the misunderstanding that the Spanish Socialist party is part of the underground Junta Democrática. I would like to point out that this is not so.

ROBERT ABBOTT, London.

Mideast Debate

The debate on the Middle East is curiously lacking in balance. There is well high complete unanimity who the villain in the piece is: It is Israel with its inflexibility. Yet, it is only the Israelis so far who have shown any flexibility, by offering to bargain territory for political guarantees. What flexibility have Arab statesmen shown? What political guarantees have they offered? Israel, having hardly a friend left under the pressure of Arab oil and Arab intransigence, now risks losing American support also—so we are told by Sen. Percy (JHT, Jan. 30)—not at once, of course, but in that step-by-step approach that the State Department favors.

No one speaks of the "secure and defensible borders" that UN Resolution 242 promised. No statesman seems frightened enough to see how much Arabs and Israelis could give each other by a common approach to the problems of their region. For this, however, Israel must be strengthened, not weakened, and if the

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Fred Ikle, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, is plugging hard these days to get people in and out of government to worry more about the spread of nuclear bombs, and every sane citizen among us ought to be urging him on.

It's a tough topic—nuclear proliferation—to get hold of. It has a kind of 1980s ring: too many people think, wrongly, the matter was disposed of by the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT). It does not enjoy consistently high political, bureaucratic or journalistic glamour ratings, as SAIT does. Requiring the cooperation of smaller countries which tend to ask if non-proliferation is not a great-power plot to keep them down, it is in a sense harder than talking SAIT with the Russians. To cope with proliferation, moreover, takes a certain imaginative leap, since the countries or cabals which might acquire bombs don't have them yet.

But it's scary. In his public statements, Ikle now regularly points out that by its Atoms for Peace program initiated in 1954, the United States unwittingly but unwisely facilitated the prospects for nuclear proliferation by spreading peaceful nuclear technology abroad.

"There is no question that nuclear technology would have spread in any event—the question is how fast. In the 1950s this rather practical question was being confused with more philosophical issues of science and secrecy: whether scientific discoveries could be kept secret and, indeed, whether it was moral, right to keep them secret, would that be possible. This was not the policy question. Instead, we ought to have asked ourselves whether or not the need for nuclear power, then a distant prospect, justified the spread of these building blocks for making nuclear bombs."

Such is the pace of the nuclear power industry in these energy-anxious times, however, that the figures that in 20 years just the amount of fissionable material in foreign transit each year will be enough to make 20,000 bombs. That is to say, the world's appetite for power in the next generation may compound the problem—the problem of all that nuclear stuff out there vulnerable to military diversion by governments and theft by fanatical individuals—to which the United States inadvertently contributed by the carelessness in the last generation.

In return for the Atoms for Peace aid, America induced recipients to set up an organization, (International Atomic Energy Agency) and establish certain physical controls ("safeguards") to prevent countries from building bombs. But the IAEA is not only an international agency, one in

which American influence is marginal, but a users' agency, or largely run by countries which want help but not intervention from the nuclear power.

So though the United States wants the IAEA to tighten safeguards, increasingly it seeks a tentative way—especially agreements among the suppliers of nuclear peaceful aid—to be a military diversion. Since the supplier are also each other's commercial competitors (a reactor can cost \$500 million) and, or way or another, each other political rivals, this is not a simple. At Martinique last December, however, the communiqué hopefully recorded that the presidents of France (not a NPT signatory) and the United States "explored how, as exporters of nuclear materials and technology, they can coordinate their efforts to assure improved safeguards of nuclear materials."

Meanwhile the United States acting on its own, both in proposing new nuclear power agreements with Egypt and Iran (these are now politically stalled and in renewing old ones, is trying to tighten controls to the largest, long-term and to the goal to set new and higher safeguard standards both for other suppliers and for the IAEA.

Washington will also be planning non-nuclear countries, at a conference to be held in Geneva next May, to review the non-proliferation treaty, to sign in India's example, however, is discouraging here. Its status as a "non-aligned" and less-developed country kept many Third World states from endorsing its "peaceful" explosion last May. They desire not to chill political relations muted both the Soviet and American responses.

Closer to home, Ikle notes the American strategic doctrine and weaponry are designed to deter nuclear attacks from one or two known and rational countries. But "in a world of widespread nuclear proliferation, certainly one and perhaps both of these premises would be shattered." With what hit, as but perhaps not from what country or from what terrorist hand it came.

"Ten years from now," Ikle said in a recent speech, "the security of defense will have to cope with the danger that devastating destruction could reach the United States from a great many countries all over the world."

Or, as Libya's President Gaddafi put it the other day: "Somewhere there will be a nuclear war. The atom will have no secrets in anybody. Some years ago we could hardly procure a light squadron. Tomorrow we will be able to buy an atom bomb as all its parts. The nuclear monopoly is about to be broken."

Scared?

HARRISON LEWIS, Madras, India.

Ford and Energy

James Reston ("Ford With the Round," JHT, Feb. 3) ought to have at least said any freshman student of economics.

The real issue in a democratic society is whether we trust an arm of civil servants and our elected representatives in Congress to decide if a country deserves to have gas and oil and to police inevitable irregularities which rationing brings or should we allow the imperious and free market of big oil companies to purchase as much gas and oil as they need to maintain profits and then pay on the extra costs to the consumer who will pay more not only for the gas he consumes directly, but also indirectly in the inflated prices for other products.

We need not mention here the windfall profits for oil producers whose source of credit is domestic. Yes, Mr. Reston, correct that President Ford is in the driver's seat, but it is whether a country is in the backseat that counts.

G. GUNDERSON, Beirut.

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Citing Arab Boycott Policy

Kuwait Firm Pulls Out of Two Eurobond Deals

By Juan de Onis

PARIS, Feb. 13 (NYT).—A Kuwaiti investment company drew yesterday from two international lending syndicates led by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. of New York, because of the Arab boycott policy. The company was the Arab Bank for International Trade and Commerce, which is a subsidiary of the Arab Bank for International Trade and Commerce, which is a subsidiary of the Arab Bank for International Trade and Commerce.

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Why Surplus Oil Funds 'Shrank'

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The flow of surplus oil revenues out of the Middle East, viewed with alarm as recently as six months ago, is now being greeted more benignly by government officials and private economists alike.

While some economists were saying six months ago that accumulated surplus cash from the oil-producing nations could exceed \$1,000 billion by 1985, today there is widespread belief that the surplus will probably be no more than \$300 billion at its height.

The question arises why the predictions have turned around so quickly. What has happened to transform a potentially cataclysmic situation into what now appears to be a more comfortable, easily manageable scenario?

The answer, although complex, appears to revolve around several factors. First, there is an important statistical difference in the way the earliest and the more recent predictions were formulated. When reconciled, it erases much of the discrepancy.

Second, nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries appear to have surprised almost everyone with the speed of their national development programs and the consequent soaking up of new oil money by accelerated domestic spending for imports.

Economists point out that some of the earlier predictions were made in "current" dollars, whereas the later predictions were made in "constant" dollars. The distinction is important. The earlier projections took into account a rate of inflation that would substantially increase the dollar figures by 1980 or 1985. The later projections, in the other hand, simply projected the build-up in terms of 1974 dollars.

This difference in statistical treatment accounted for much of the variation between the earlier

Profit-Taking Cuts Price Rise

Volume Soars to Record on NYSE

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Trading on the New York Stock Exchange today was the heaviest on record, with stocks closing higher over a broad range but giving ground toward the close.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 11.88 points to 736.92. It was ahead more than 18 points at its high for the session, and up 14.87 at 3 o'clock.

About 1,010 issues gained while 470 declined at the close, but gainers led by 4-to-1 at their best position of the day.

Volume totaled a record 35.16 million shares. The previous record was 32.13 million shares set on Jan. 27, 1973.

Analysts said an unusually heavy number of large block trades signaled active institutional participation in the gain. Brokers added that the general public was also taking part in the buying.

The heavy buying revived a sharp rally that began Dec. 31, 1974, and gave way briefly in the past few sessions to mild profit-taking.

Analysts said the renewed heavy buying was encouraged by several news items. They included a Mellon Bank economist's forecast of a 7-per-cent or lower prime rate this year and a drop in the inflation rate to 7 per cent or lower.

Analysts attributed the late pull-back in part to some irresistible profit-taking.

Glamour and blue chips attracted the bulk of the demand, although issues with bullish connotations corporate news also drew special attention.

Wall Street climbed 2 3/8 to 37. It predicted continued gains in earnings.

Inspired by Consolidated Copper rose 3/4 to 37 3/4. The firm said yesterday it lifted the 25-per-cent force majeure against January sales of copper rods and cathodes.

IBM gained 5 1/4 to 215 1/2.

Dow Chemical Signs Accord On Project With Yugoslavia

By Dusko Doder

BEIGRADE, Feb. 13 (WP).—Dow Chemical Co., in a major push to enter East European markets, has signed a preliminary agreement with a Yugoslav firm to jointly build and operate a \$600-million petrochemical complex in Yugoslavia.

It is the largest joint venture project in Eastern Europe involving an American company.

The preliminary accord between Dow and the Industrija Naftne Zagreb provides for Dow to be a junior partner in the new firm, with a 49-per-cent interest. The Zagreb firm would hold 51 per cent, as required by Yugoslav laws.

Both partners would make capital investments proportionate to their holdings, or roughly \$300 million each.

Details about the management of the new firm and other aspects of the joint venture are to be worked out in coming months. Americans familiar with the project say all signs are "favorable" for the final accord being reached by mid-year. Under Yugoslav laws, the management of the new complex, which would be built at the Adriatic port city of Rijeka, can be apportioned on a 50-50 basis.

Rijeka is the site of one of Yugoslavia's largest refineries, and the starting point of the projected 400-mile pipeline to be built by Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. One third of the costs of the \$800-million pipeline project will be financed by Yugoslavia.

The decision to enter into a major joint venture with a Yugoslav firm is believed to reflect

Petrodollar Investment Seen on Rise

Experts Contest U.S. Data on Fund Inflow

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The flow of surplus oil revenues into the United States from Arab nations and other oil-producing states was substantially larger last year than official government figures indicate, and is almost certain to increase sharply in 1975, according to a number of commercial bankers, brokerage officials and economists.

The heavier inflow of these so-called petrodollars is generally favored by government analysts and economists, partly because such funds are not expected to be invested directly in controlling large American corporations.

This inflow provides capital for use by the government and American businesses, relieves pressures particularly in the market for Treasury securities and helps the nation's balance of payments.

Foreign demand for American debt and equity securities also helps buoy the markets in which they are traded.

Treasury Secretary William Simon recently estimated that about \$11 billion in oil money was invested directly in the United States in 1974.

However, a number of executives in the financial community indicated in interviews that they believed the actual flow of oil money may have been as much as 50 per cent higher.

They also said investments of petrodollars here could reach \$20 billion to \$30 billion this year. Petrodollars are generally defined as surplus funds available to oil exporting nations for investment purposes.

Secret Funds Seen

One New York banker who has maintained close contact with Arab officials said he believed the oil-exporting states had invested about \$17 billion in the United States last year, some of it funneled secretly through third countries, and that their total investments here could leap to \$30 billion this year.

Gerald Parsky, an assistant secretary of the Treasury, acknowledged that the government's current statistics were incomplete, but said he thought an estimate of \$17 billion in petrodollar investments during 1974 was "rather high."

He said he was unable to provide a reliable estimate of his own that would include both direct and unreported investments, but said the Treasury was compiling additional information on such investments.

Another banker estimated that the oil-exporting nations may invest as much as \$4 billion in stocks of U.S. companies this year, up more than fourfold from their estimated 1974 purchases.

Another financial executive, in presenting the 206-page report to the press, he said that it "will appear timid to some and audacious to others. But it is our belief that it was impossible to go further without the risk of provoking a major conflict."

He noted, for example, that "in France, only a part of the trade unions want to take part in the running of private companies."

In addition, the West German example of co-determination is not adaptable to present-day France, he said. "It would go directly against the wishes" of the government, management and workers, and "it could not work without recourse to an outside referee in case of disagreement between the various parties. This goes against our social tradi-

Arab Banker Defends Boycott Policy

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Mahmoud Abushadi, Egyptian-born president of Union de Banques Arabes et Palestines (UBAP), defended today the existence of the Arab list and its application to Jewish-run banks in Israel.

He said that the operation of the Arab list is "internationally recognized" as a means of retaliation against an enemy.

Arab bank is supposed to assist with banks on the "black list," he stressed.

However, he indicated that the "community is divided about the Arab list, and that some of the international loans in blacklisted banks participate in underwriting."

View is that this does not constitute "cooperation" as the banks, acting as managers, simply selling a product to "banks."

Opposing View

Another view looks out such as Abushadi said, "Citing the official American boycott of Cuban banks, he said that the operation of the Arab list is 'internationally recognized' as a means of retaliation against an enemy."

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Trade Barrier Talks to Start Early in March

GENEVA, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Industrialized and developing nations agreed here today to begin on March 2 the detailed bargaining phase of the Tokyo Round, most ambitious assault on the barriers to world trade yet launched by the international community.

The steering committee formed by all 90 nations that are participating in the trade talks approved at the close of a three-day planning session a timetable that will have the negotiations on most key issues under way before the end of next month.

Of the major trading nations, only the Soviet Union and China are not taking part in the talks.

The detailed bargaining will deal with the removal of such barriers to trade as quantitative restrictions on imports, national health and other regulations that penalize foreign products and government procurement policies that favor domestic producers.

The start of negotiations on trade in tropical products, which are of particular concern to many developing countries, was set for the second week of March, followed a week later by those on most key issues under way before the end of next month.

Abushadi indicated that a meeting of the Arab Economic Council scheduled for April in Kuwait may decide on how the Arab list is to be interpreted.

Italy Payments Deficit Hits Record in Year

ROME, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Italy had a record balance-of-payments deficit of 5,520 billion lire (\$5.5 billion) in 1974, according to provisional figures released by the Bank of Italy today.

The deficit was more than 10 times the entire 1973 shortfall, which stood at 207.8 billion lire.

French Study Urges Workers Get More Say in Management

PARIS, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Proposals to give French workers more say in the running of their companies were the highlight of a five-month government-sponsored study on industrial reform made public today.

However, the suggestions fall well short of the controversial system of co-determination being applied in West Germany, where workers are to share decision-making with management as co-equals.

The French version, called co-surveillance, would allow workers to have a say in the running of their companies through up to a third of the seats on the board of directors, but would leave the workers out of the process of setting management itself.

Pierre Sudreau, president of the study group, said that the French plan "should in no way hamper the autonomy of the chief executive's decision making."

Timid or Audacious

In presenting the 206-page report to the press, he said that it "will appear timid to some and audacious to others. But it is our belief that it was impossible to go further without the risk of provoking a major conflict."

He noted, for example, that "in France, only a part of the trade unions want to take part in the running of private companies."

In addition, the West German example of co-determination is not adaptable to present-day France, he said. "It would go directly against the wishes" of the government, management and workers, and "it could not work without recourse to an outside referee in case of disagreement between the various parties. This goes against our social tradi-

Company Reports

Campbell Soup			
	1973	1974	
Revenue (millions)	421.7	402.8	
Profits (millions)	24.99	24.9	
Per Share	0.75	0.75	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	797.1	742.6	
Profits (millions)	44.9	43.3	
Per Share	1.35	1.30	
Oscar Mayer			
	1973	1974	
Revenue (millions)	244.98	239.3	
Profits (millions)	5.4	6.0	
Per Share	0.57	0.64	
Unilever			
	1973	1974	
Revenue (millions)	574.0	537.0	
Profits (millions)	11.2	12.1	
Per Share	0.38	0.41	
Whirlpool			
	1973	1974	
Revenue (millions)	2,300.0	2,100.0	
Profits (millions)	48.6	47.7	
Per Share	1.65	1.60	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	383.1	370.4	
Profits (millions)	7.7	3.8	
Per Share	0.21	0.61	
Revenue (millions)	1,620.0	1,536.9	
Profits (millions)	24.9	86.6	
Per Share	0.69	2.41	

Société Financière Franco-Britannique

Banque Nationale de Paris and Kleinwort, Benson Limited announce the formation of Société Financière Franco-Britannique, a company incorporated under French law with its head office in Paris.

Each parent bank will hold 50 per cent of the initial capital of Fr. Frs. 500,000.

The role of this new company will be to give technical and financial advice in connection with mergers, acquisitions and participations between France and the United Kingdom. More generally, the Company will provide a means of developing commercial and industrial links between companies active in France and the United Kingdom.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

74/75—Stocks and High, Low, Div in \$	514 High Low Quot. Close	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close	74/75—Stocks and High, Low, Div in \$	514 High Low Quot. Close	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close
42 3/4 30 1/2 Abi Lib 1.22	16 64 62 1/2 65 1/2 3 3/4	16 64 62 1/2 65 1/2 3 3/4	74 1/2 10 Alcon 1.20	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2
1 1/4 2 1/2 ACP in 2.40	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	4 1/4 10 Alcon 1.20	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2
1 1/4 2 1/2 ACP in 2.40	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	4 1/4 10 Alcon 1.20	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2
1 1/4 2 1/2 ACP in 2.40	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	4 1/4 10 Alcon 1.20	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2
1 1/4 2 1/2 ACP in 2.40	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	4 1/4 10 Alcon 1.20	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2
1 1/4 2 1/2 ACP in 2.40	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	4 1/4 10 Alcon 1.20	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2
1 1/4 2 1/2 ACP in 2.40	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	4 1/4 10 Alcon 1.20	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2
1 1/4 2 1/2 ACP in 2.40	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	4 1/4 10 Alcon 1.20	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2
1 1/4 2 1/2 ACP in 2.40	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	4 1/4 10 Alcon 1.20	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2
1 1/4 2 1/2 ACP in 2.40	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	9 164 162 1/2 163 1/2 2 1/4	4 1/4 10 Alcon 1.20	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2	8 34 32 1/2 33 1/2 1 1/2

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Flash...Paris Bourse FEB. 13, 1975 (On French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1974-1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. FEB 13	MON.-WEDS. HIGH-LOW	P/E (1974)	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH. 1974	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	625 - 342	657.90	656 - 348.50	11	2.6	55.32 - 40.91 - 42.63	7,926	1974 turnover (ex. taxes) = 3,400 million Frs. up 45% vs. 1973.
BIC	Pens., lighters	749 - 372	680	725 - 679	18	0.9	28.28 - 23.20 - 27.33	1,500	74 consolidated net sales=796.5 million Frs. (+2.9% at comparable cost, total).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	680 - 248	582	548 - 532	12	3.0	32.00 - 42.50 - 47.50	600	1974 consolidated turnover (ex. taxes) = 1,476 million Frs. up 44% over 1973.
BSN - GERVAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	1774 - 342	450	501 - 451	4	5.4	71 - 87 - 102.2	2,332	Group consolidated turnover for last 9 months = 74 + 5.2%.
CHARGEURS REUNIS.	Holding	334 - 151.10	194	199.90 - 195	20	5.2	9.50 - 9.50 - 9.50	1,424	Interim dividend payment of 10 Frs. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	158.40 - 99	137	137 - 135	11	4.6	10.16 - 13.67 - 13.02	3,445	Belair bank recently opened; French branches now total 28.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	179 - 94.30	119.70	116.90 - 112.50	14	5.0	7.48 - 9 - 8.63	2,881	CIC Group representative appointed in Bogotá, 30th office in Latin America.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	189.50 - 103	178	181 - 174	11	3.7	— - 9.22 - 16.74	2,847	Opening of a representative office in Moscow.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	251 - 165	191.10	168.50 - 164	—	5.3	(non significant)	2,195	Holdings 36-4-74: Socov, 55% Insurance 14%; Cherg, 14%; other, 17%.
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	338 - 135	229	227 - 219	8	6.8	21.10 - 26.57 - 27.19	1,488	1974 results permitting, the dividend will be maintained.
FRANCAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	219 - 75	103	102 - 98	3	6.2	26.10 - 27.05 - 48.90	13,887	Rubber products diversification with Hutchinson-Mercia acquisition.
GENEL DE FONDERIE.	Mec. cons.	330 - 127	169	177 - 166	4	7.5	19.50 - 25.15 - 41.19	641	Subsidiary, Bescon-Thomson, to install in Bogotá, 30th office in Latin America.
IMETAL	Mining	135.10 - 71	87.10	90.20 - 87.90	11	3.4	20.73 - 10.52 - 7.59	7,944	1974 turnover=1,223 million Frs. (+5.2%); Metal sales = 75,383 tons (+3.7%).
LMT (Motérial T&L)	Electric	2450 - 1210	1830	1648 - 1778	28	2.3	48.28 - 56.53 - 66.54	704	Norway phone contract for Trondheim University electronic exchange.
LYON DES EAUX	Utilities	547 - 255.70	424.50	450 - 420	21	3.3	16.85 - 26.73 - 19.87	1,687	1974 turnover = 454.79 million Frs. up 22% vs. 1973.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	1281 - 356	509	520 - 493	16	1.4	16.98 - 22.60 - 31.77	3,156	After Qatar and Abu Dhabi, a new branch of Paribas has been opened at Dubai.
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	185 - 101	162.50	162.80 - 159.50	6	5.8	14.05 - 16.85 - 21.52	10,740	Expected 1974 results to exceed 1973.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	242 - 165.10	137	142.90 - 138.50	14	5.6	8.33 - 11.16 - 10.09	3,672	Diversified portfolio holdings + key stakes in 13 banks (3 under constr.).
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	87 - 50.30	64.70	64.50 - 63.30	6	6.5	13.99 - 4.32 - 11.71	2,825	1974: Estimated consolidated net profit 600 million Frs. (+2.4% vs. 1973).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem. min	145.40 - 100	131.50	135.90 - 131	9	6.4	22.20 - 10.90 - 14.58	25,161	1974: Estimated consolidated net profit 600 million Frs. (+2.4% vs. 1973).
PERIER	Beverag.	335 - 102.20	119	120.50 - 116.50	10	6.7	8.64 - 8.54 - 11.43	5,254	Autom. 74 turnover=4.6%; prod.=5%; Sales: France -19%; Export +10%.
PEUGEOT	Holding	310.90 - 122.40	189	195 - 186	3	4.8	49.81 - 63.25 - 71.04	6,092	Group turnover (tax. incl.) March-Nov. 74=1,539.2 million Frs. up 25%.
REDOUTE	Mail order	505 - 310.40	426	415 - 402	12	2.3	25.53 - 30.89 - 37.04	922	Expect 1974 results to be major improvement over 1973.
ROUSSEL-UCAP	Pharmac.	301 - 207	260.50	267.80 - 260.10	9	2.6	10.51 - 13.85 - 26.72	3,038	World leaders 74 output: 775,000 pairs shoes; 17% vs. 16.6% in 73.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	2512 - 600	1650	1700 - 1605	26	1.3	41.02 - 51.72 - 64.64	221	Sum aspects 74: 1974 results to be major improvement over 1973.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	285 - 141	230	229.50 - 225.30	4	6.1	42.22 - 49.14 - 55.76	9,909	1974 turnover of the parent company=1,078 million Fr. (+2.5%).
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric	1048 - 590	990	898 - 875	26	1.3	24.28 - 26.61 - 34.02	918	

(e) P/E calculated on 75 earnings.

* Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated.

Mellon Bank

(a Subsidiary of Mellon National Corporation)

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Consolidated Statement of Condition

December 31, 1974

Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 649,302,000
Money Market Investments	
Time Deposits with Other Banks	1,310,825,000
Other Investments, principally Federal Funds Sold	1,185,814,000
Trading Account Securities	129,366,000
Investment Securities:	
U. S. Treasury and Agency Securities	259,279,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	785,439,000
Other Securities	23,509,000
Loans	4,615,255,000
Direct Lease Financing	7,815,000
Premises and Equipment	81,042,000
Customers' Acceptance Liability	273,862,000
Other Assets	241,282,000
Total Assets	\$9,542,590,000

Liabilities	
Deposits in Domestic Offices:	
Demand	\$2,201,231,000
Savings	1,021,775,000
Time	2,059,433,000
Deposits in Foreign Offices	2,089,615,000
Total Deposits	7,372,054,000
Federal Funds Purchased	1,027,303,000
Other Funds Borrowed	71,717,000
Acceptances Outstanding	273,114,000
Other Liabilities	168,413,000
Total Liabilities	8,912,601,000

Reserve for Possible Loan Losses 75,705,000

Capital	
Capital Stock—\$10 Par Value	
Shares Authorized	12,000,000
Shares Outstanding	10,019,413
Surplus	251,029,000
Undivided Profits	158,061,000
Reserve for Contingencies	45,000,000
Total Capital	554,284,000
Total Liabilities, Reserve and Capital	\$9,542,590,000

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	0
AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0
IBM	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	0
AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	0
AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	0
AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value	Change
DJIA	1050.12	+15.50
FTSE	100.12	+0.12
Nikkei	150.12	+1.12

Forward Contract

Contract	Value	Change
Forward Contract	1050.12	+15.50
Forward Contract	100.12	+0.12
Forward Contract	150.12	+1.12

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Toronto Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	0
AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0

Market Summary

Market	Value	Change
Market Summary	1050.12	+15.50
Market Summary	100.12	+0.12
Market Summary	150.12	+1.12

Most Active - New York

Stock	Value	Change
Most Active - New York	1050.12	+15.50
Most Active - New York	100.12	+0.12
Most Active - New York	150.12	+1.12

Most Active - American

Stock	Value	Change
Most Active - American	1050.12	+15.50
Most Active - American	100.12	+0.12
Most Active - American	150.12	+1.12

NYSE Index

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Index	1050.12	+15.50
NYSE Index	100.12	+0.12
NYSE Index	150.12	+1.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Stock	Value	Change
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	1050.12	+15.50
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	100.12	+0.12
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	150.12	+1.12

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

are not being offered to the public.
is only as a matter of record.

February 11, 1975

Montreal Stocks

Mexicana, S. A.	
Shares due 1992	
(in United States Dollars.)	

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Currency Rates	1050.12	+15.50
Currency Rates	100.12	+0.12
Currency Rates	150.12	+1.12

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Observer

Autosuggestion

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The facts seem to be that while America can no longer live with the automobile, it also can no longer live without it.

Unless we give it up, it will destroy the cities, ravage the countryside, poison the air and bankrupt the nation.



Baker

Because the automobile industry is the keystone of the economy, economists assure us, closing it down would bring collapse not only in Detroit but in dozens of other cities which make the stuff used to make the cars. Steel, rubber, asphalt, concrete, machine tools and drive-in hamburger, banking, fried-chicken and burial-pot-sales chains are just a few of the most obvious industries that would fail.

Which way do we prefer to take our colostroph? It is a dilemma. President Nixon must have felt that he was faced with a similarly hopeless selection of choices when John Dean told him there was a cancer growing on his presidency. He chose inertia by staying with the cover-up.

The Ford administration has also chosen inertia for dealing with the automobile cancer. Its aim is to keep the auto industry going as long as possible on the Nixonian hope that something will turn up before the country goes broke and the last oil well goes dry.

If the policies of the Ford government had been in force in 1900, we would not confront this dilemma. We would still be riding in buggies and have two horses in the garage on the theory that it would be a national disaster to let the horse-and-buggy industry collapse.

The same kind of reasoning in the 1850s would have kept us reading by whale-oil lamps, at least until the whales ran out, which they are now like the fossil oil threatening to do.

Comparing the auto industry to the horse-and-buggy and

whaling industries will bring superior smiles from economists. It is silly, they will say, to compare industries of an undeveloped country to an industry that is the linchpin of a highly advanced economic system.

If this is so, if the car is absolutely essential to American economic survival, then the reason for the car's existence has changed fundamentally from the days when Henry Ford put farmers on wheels. His chief job is no longer to move people about—that can now be done faster and cheaper in other ways—but to keep the economy from collapsing.

The car has become an economic tool, like coinage, stock exchanges, the Federal Reserve System, banks. Once we approach the car from this perspective, the unhappy dilemma vanishes.

Prosperity, according to Detroit, hinges on the sale of 10 million new cars per year. Catastrophe results not from manufacturing and sale of these cars, but from the costs of operating them. If Detroit can make and sell the cars, we can prosper, so long as we don't have to buy petroleum for them or let them turn the cities into parking lots and the atmosphere into an execution chamber.

The solution is simply for the government to buy Detroit's annual production and dump it into the oceans on delivery. Thus, we preserve the automobile industry, keep the economy booming and escape economic and ecological disaster.

To the conservative objection that this puts government too heavily into industry, we need only point out that government has pursued the identical policy for years with the armaments industry, with only negligible protests from pacifists and eccentric liberals. Indeed, if the government elected to dump Detroit's 10 million cars per year from high altitudes on bumper enemies of the free world, the program might easily be justified as part of the defense budget.

Political justification can easily be found. It always when the government wants to find a way and the need now is extreme. America desperately needs automobiles, and it needs desperately to keep them off the streets.

Irving Marder

The YMCA Press operates with very little fanfare behind a facade that is unpretentious almost to the point of camouflage.

One of the Focal Points Of World Publishing

PARIS (Herald Tribune)—You can't judge a book by its cover, or a bookshop either. One of the most important novels of this century issued from a slightly flyblown establishment at 15 Rue de l'Odéon, on the Left Bank. A half-century later, and a mile or two away, another bookshop, almost its image, has become one of the focal points of the international publishing industry. The YMCA Press, which this week released the latest volume of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's immense autobiography, operates with very little fanfare behind a facade that is unpretentious almost to the point of camouflage.

The bookshop itself, called Les Editions Réunis, has been in business since 1922, but it has backed into the limelight only in the past few years—specifically, since it began to publish Solzhenitsyn. The new volume, whose title can be translated with fidelity if not plausibility as "The Call Goes to the Oak Tree," is appearing first in the original Russian; all of Solzhenitsyn's books have been channeled to the West through the YMCA Press.

The press's origins go back a bit earlier than Paris—it was founded in Prague, in 1921. Not surprisingly, considering its antecedents, the YMCA Press has steered a determinedly noncommittal course through the currents of the Cold War. Its director is Jean Morozov, a massive, middle-aged Estonian émigré with a painful handicap. Morozov came to Paris as a student in 1938 and has never returned to his homeland. All 13 of the bookshop-press's employees are Russian émigrés.

The Background

The press's affiliations are with the American YMCA. Mr. Morozov, sketching the background of his organization, said that it grew out of a turn-of-the-century visit to Communist Russia by the YMCA's general secretary, John Mott. He was a missionary but in a generalized sense, and his goal, like that of the YMCA itself, was "to strengthen Christian faith among young people."

Those pre-revolutionary years were a time of great ferment in Russia. Mr. Morozov pointed out, and there was an upsurge in cultural and religious interest as well as in social and political activity. Mr. Mott's trail-blazing visit was followed by a deputation of "Russian-speaking secretaries." The October Revolution, in 1917, and its chaotic aftermath, put a stop to all such activities. By 1921, however—though a civil war was in progress in Russia itself—the YMCA felt that the time was



Les Editions Réunis which houses the press.

ripe for a further cultural and religious effort on the Soviet perimeter. It was then that the forerunner of the Paris bookshop was opened in Prague.

In 1923, Mr. Morozov went on, "the most brilliant representatives of the Russian religious renaissance were expelled from Russia, and came to the West. In Berlin they got acquainted with the leaders of the YMCA Press, which at that time was publishing mostly textbooks for Russian refugees."

"In the West," he said, "the Russian cultural elite could develop its talents in freedom and independence. The YMCA Press offered them—theologians, philosophers and other writers—an opportunity to publish their works: writers such as Bulgakov, Berdiaev, Ivan Bunin."

After World War II, he said, there was a new crop of Soviet writers, most of whom remained in their homeland but were unable to penetrate the bureaucratic maze and get their work into print. It was then that the YMCA Press, responding to a new agency, entered the phase that—despite the caution and discretion of its operations—threatens to bring it world prominence.

In Paris Area

The YMCA Press is one of several Russian-language publishing houses in the Paris area. Others are others in England and in West Germany, notably in Frankfurt and Munich. Paris itself has had a stable Russian community for centuries—there is a weekly Russian newspaper (Russian Thought), there is an Orthodox church, and there are several other Russian bookshops.

Mr. Morozov and his colleagues are careful, in conversation, to avoid emotional issues concerning their homeland. Have the Soviet authorities sniped at them very much? Have they been accused, in the customary Soviet manner, of being "provocative," of serving the running dogs of Western imperialism? All such questions are deflected after lengthy translations by an aide from French and back again to Russian, with bland Baltic smiles.

In the end, it comes down to this: The YMCA Press is not in the business of grinding axes, or of fighting ideological wars. It's in the business, of course, of furthering the Christian faith—but more broadly in the book business. To that end, the new Solzhenitsyn is on sale—at 11 Rue de la Montagne-Ste-Genève—at 48 francs. The French edition is scheduled to appear in March, and an English translation is in progress.

PEOPLE: Fyodorovs in Moscow: 'Still Waiting' for Visa

"We're still waiting. There's nothing new, nothing new at all," declared actress Zoya Fyodorova whose daughter Victoria hopes to win permission to visit her father, Rear-Adm. (Ret.) Jackson Tate, in Orange Park, Fla. Miss Fyodorova's World War II love affair with Tate attracted worldwide attention when she disclosed the details of their liaison. Moscow newsmen recently, Victoria, now 29, also an actress, last spoke to her father on Jan. 18, her birthday. Her mother said, "We've been told not to go to Ovr (the visa office) because there is nothing they can do at the moment."



John Dean 3d

... speaking for money

Former presidential counsel John Dean 3d, apologizing for collecting money, says Watergate was inevitable because of the power concentrated in the White House. "It had to happen," he said Tuesday night at Oakland University in Rochester, Mich. He called "a consistent plan" to bypass cabinet officers. That plan created a "do-it-yourself" attitude among Richard Nixon's closest advisers. Dean, greeted by cheers and boos, said at the end of his talk that a lecture about the Watergate scandal truly wish I could come out here and speak for free." He told the crowd of 2,500, "But unfortunately I can't. I'm in debt. For 16 months before I went to prison I cooperated fully with the government, and fell deeper and deeper into debt."

MOST POPULAR: Simone Veil, French health minister, and Françoise Giroud, secretary of state for women's affairs, in French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's cabinet, according to a poll published in L'Aurore. They got, respectively, 62 per cent and 54 per cent. The only man in the cabinet to poll over 50 per cent was Finance Minister Jacques Chirac with 52 per cent.

Former President Richard Nixon called President Ford last weekend to assure him that he never doubted his ability to be president, according to Ron Ziegler, Nixon's press secretary. Ziegler, who appeared on an NBC-TV show Thursday, revealed that Nixon had told him about the call, prompted by a statement last week by former presidential counsel Charles Colson. Colson said that Nixon had delayed resigning from the presi-

dency because of doubts about Ford's ability to take over. Colson also went on to say that Nixon was particularly concerned about Ford's ability to handle the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger whom Nixon allegedly characterized as "unstable" at times. Ziegler said Thursday that Nixon had also called Kissinger on Sunday to wish him well on his latest trip to the Middle East. "He has great respect for Kissinger," Ziegler said.

In a lengthy interview with Jim Hartz, Ziegler went on to say that he sometimes has regret about the way he handled his job. "We conducted probably the worst public relations and press program in the history of the United States in the way we handled Watergate." But he added, "A press secretary is only a good as his source of information."

Actress Ann Sothern has filed a negligence suit against the Thunderbird Motor Hotel in Jacksonville, Fla., claiming that when she was struck by a hotel car during a 1972 performance at the hotel her career was ended. Miss Sothern said she has not been able to perform since she was injured Aug. 15, 1972, a post used to hold up scenery in the play "Everybody Loves Opal" hit her in the back. Since the accident, she has been lecturing on teaching.

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